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College and Research Libraries

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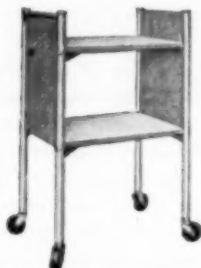
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By WILLIAM H. CARLSON

Cooperation: An Historical Review and a Forecast*

Mr. Carlson is director of libraries, Oregon State System of Higher Education.

A DISTINGUISHED characteristic of modern librarianship is that if it is practiced well and efficiently it must be cooperative. Gabriel Naudé, one of the first to make librarianship a career, at least in the period of the printed book, recognized and stated this fundamental necessity in his book, "Avis pour dresser une bibliothèque" first published in 1627. Naudé's fourth principle goes in part like this, "... that by this means (a catalogue) one may sometimes serve and please a friend when one cannot provide him the work he requires, by directing him to the place where he may find a copy as may be easily done with the assistance of these catalogs."¹

This principle, reflecting the instinctive desire of the true librarian to bring book and reader together, wherever the two may be, is at the root of all modern librarianship. We like to think, and I believe the facts substantiate the thought, that it is in America, a land that was largely an untrammelled wilderness when Naudé was formulating his ideas on the organization of libraries, that this root principle has come to its fullest, if not complete, fruition.

In 1853, less than one hundred years after the attainment of independence by our country, clouds of a possible civil war were hanging heavily over the land. Nevertheless those concerned with the production

and use of books were increasingly feeling the need of working together and sharing common problems. A call consequently went out for a conference to be held in New York City. That the need was real is shown by the attendance of eighty-two delegates from a dozen states. Among them was young William F. Poole, whose "Index to Periodicals" was first issued that year. From Yale came Daniel G. Gilman, Assistant Librarian, and from the new Smithsonian Institution, Librarian Charles C. Jewett.

Poole's Index, the forerunner of many periodical indexes, was to grow into a notable example of early cooperative effort among librarians to be eventually replaced through sheer need and the quickening tempo of research and publishing, by various and increasingly specialized indexes. Jewett had, as early as 1850, set forth a plan for the formation of a general printed catalog of American Libraries "looking toward the accomplishment of that cherished dream of scholars, a universal catalog."² In making this proposal, clearly based on Naudé's fourth principle, he realized the necessity of securing the close cooperation of the libraries of the country and the introduction of uniform cataloging procedures. He foresaw in such cooperation "an aggregate economy," a practical motivating force which has given impetus to library cooperation throughout the years.

The war came, as wars so frequently

* Paper presented at meeting of University Libraries Section, ACRL, July 11, 1951, Chicago.

¹ Naudé, Gabriel. *Advice on Establishing a Library*. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1950, p. 12.

² Jewett, Charles C. *Report of the Assistant Secretary in Charge of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year 1850*. Senate Miscellaneous Documents, No. 1, Special Session, March 1851, pp. 28-41.

have, to the detriment of libraries and other intellectual enterprises, and for some years the times were not propitious for further organized efforts among persons concerned with bookish things. By 1876 the nation's most critical war wounds were healing rapidly, and librarians and bibliographers were again sensing the compulsions of meeting their common problems together. The historic conference which we honor and celebrate at this convention was an almost inevitable result. Among the men who gathered in Philadelphia in 1876 to lay the foundation stones of the American Library Association came again William F. Poole, now Librarian of the recently founded Chicago Public Library. His library, although only four years old, already contained 48,100 volumes and was growing at the rate of 11,000 per year. Justin Winsor, who came from the Boston Public Library to be elected first president of the Association, was in charge of a collection of approximately 300,000 volumes, growing at the rate of 18,000 volumes per year. He was soon to leave this larger library for the Librarianship of Harvard College, which in 1875 had 154,000 volumes in its Library and was increasing at the rate of 7,000 volumes per year. In addition there were, on the Harvard campus at that time, thirteen other libraries containing 73,650 volumes.

These lusty and rapidly growing libraries, typical of the vigorous intellectual stirrings of 1876, were harbingers of things to come but it is doubtful that even Mr. Winsor foresaw that within seventy-five years Harvard would have over 5,000,000 volumes in its libraries, that it would be adding more books in a single year than were then contained in the entire library, and that the maintenance and increase of these large book collections would cost well over one and one-half million dollars annually. Nor

is it likely that Mr. Poole envisioned the growth of his young library, within the same time span to 2,200,000 volumes, housed in numerous branches, sub branches and stations, and spending half a million dollars annually for new materials. Neither is it probable that either man foresaw the sheer magnitude of the problems of bibliographical control which those who were to come after them would so soon have to face. One thing, however, that these two pioneers in librarianship and those who foregathered with them were keenly aware of was that the problems that faced them would be solved through cooperation.

It is to this will to work together, so much in evidence at this first conference, that we in America owe much of our rapid progress and development in library matters, and similarly it is the lack of such cooperative spirit that has made library development more difficult in some other countries. Margaret J. Bates has a statement indicative of this, in the *Library Journal* of a few years ago, when, in comparing the libraries of Brazil with those of the United States, she says, "I feel that the fundamental difference is a lack of cooperation in Brazilian libraries which often leads to clashes of personalities, with serious consequences."³

A recent discerning foreign interpretation of the nature and need of cooperation among libraries comes from Mr. Kanamori of the National Diet Library of Japan. In the first issue of *Biblos*, published by his library he says:

When I listened to the lectures in the United States I often heard the words 'democracy' and 'cooperation.' Cooperation means to serve others not losing one's own personal standing. I was attracted more by the word 'cooperation' than by 'democracy.' If you abandon yourself completely it is not cooperation; if you rival with another it is not cooperation either. When I think that the real democracy

³ *Library Journal*, 70:667, August 1945.

exists in the respect of one's own self and of others, and in the mutual help, I may safely conclude that cooperation is the most important element in democracy.⁴

Helen Haines, who has for many years been a practitioner of librarianship and who "has been an ornament thereto," recognizes the special place of cooperation in library affairs in this recent statement: "Cooperation and fellowship are still the forces that give unity to the great complex library structure of today. They make the bond of personal relationship that I think is stronger than in any other professional calling (except, perhaps, the Army); a relationship that is more diffused now than in the past, but is still pervasive and adhesive."⁵

Much of the early work of the American Library Association, illustrative of the foregoing quotations, necessarily had to be concerned with such details as card size, cataloging rules and the standardizing of supplies, forms, and furniture. These things were primary, but within the next thirty years there was envisioned, in the papers and proceedings of the Association, I think without exception, all the major concepts and ideas around which our struggle for mastery of the records of mankind now revolves. Central cataloging, including printed cards, cooperative indexing of periodicals, union catalogs showing the location of books and journals, reservoir or deposit libraries, cooperative buying of books, bibliographic centers, regional libraries, these were all foreseen, advocated, and discussed.

Among those who saw the pattern of things to come, and who did much to help it take shape, was E. C. Richardson, of Princeton, and later of the Library of Congress. In 1899 in one of his earliest publications he declared that some method

whereby the location of books in various libraries could be found was needed. He emphasized also the need of cooperation in buying in order that libraries would supplement, not duplicate, each other and in order too that as great a number of books as possible not already somewhere in this country would be acquired.⁶ Richardson gave a lifetime of effort to this basic concept. In its behalf his voice was raised, and effectively raised, again and again, in library counsels, and he lived to see real progress made, on a national scale, in book location if not in book acquisition.

In 1908 two ideas, which will be central to library work for hundreds of years to come, were advanced. Charles H. Gould, Librarian of McGill University proposed in that year the establishment of regional libraries, whose spheres of operation would embrace the entire continent, each to be the center of a great region, helping the libraries of its own district, but maintaining a definite cooperative relationship to all other regional libraries. He thought of these libraries as really international in scope and character.⁷

In 1908 W. C. Lane of Harvard brought forward the plan, earlier conceived in part by President Eliot, of the cooperation of libraries for central storage and emphasized the difficulty of knowing where books are located. He suggested setting up a College Library and Lending Bureau to gather bibliographies, catalogs, and other kinds of data on where books are located. He also suggested production of union lists on a variety of subjects and the building up by the Bureau of a collection of books of its own, chiefly working tools and expensive individual works and sets.⁸

⁴ Richardson, Ernest C. "Cooperation in Lending among College and Reference Libraries," *Library Journal*, 24:12-16, May 1899.

⁵ Gould, Charles H. "Regional Libraries," *Library Journal*, 32:218-19, June 1908.

⁶ Lane, William C. "A Central Bureau of Information and Loan Collection for College Libraries," *Library Journal*, 33:420-33, November 1908.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 26:500, March 15, 1901.

⁸ From a talk "Through Time's Bifocals," at a dinner celebrating the completion of the 2nd edition of her *Living with Books*. As quoted *Library of Congress "Information Bulletin,"* January 15, 1951, p. 2.

These proposals for coordination were not advanced as a spot solution of the problems of scholarly libraries, easily to be arrived at. The difficulties of putting them into effect, and the time and effort required were clearly foreseen. Thus in 1909 Gould, who that year made cooperation the theme of his presidency of the A.L.A., said, in his presidential address, "The twentieth century has the task of evolving method and order *among* rather than *within* libraries."⁹ Speaking on coordination at the 1909 conference R. R. Bowker, in similar vein, said, "It is an enormous subject this; it is really the subject of the century. . . ."¹⁰

Now, as we meet at mid-century, it is appropriate that we measure and evaluate what progress has been made with this enormous subject, this subject of the century. One thing that seems clear from all our cooperative efforts is that they have chiefly been devoted to things which have helped each library to operate more economically and efficiently in building itself into as complete and extensive a library, according to institutional needs, as funds and circumstances have permitted. While we have worked together, it has, institution-wise, been for individualistic ends. All our cooperative cataloging, all our union lists and catalogs, and bibliographic centers, even cooperative storage of books, all have contributed to the efforts of each library to grow in size, grandeur and research status, to become, all by itself, a proud mecca of the scholarly world.

We have only to look at the size of our libraries and the implications of their growth rates to bring home these facts. When I entered the library profession a quarter of a century ago the Library of Congress had 3,420,000 volumes and pam-

phlets, exclusive of a million pieces of music, and numerous other materials. Now it has well over 9,000,000 volumes and pamphlets and is adding 3,000,000 more each decade. Harvard University had in its libraries a quarter of a century ago something less than 2,500,000 volumes. Now it has more than 5,000,000 volumes and is growing at the rate of 1,600,000 volumes per decade. When the centennial anniversary of the A.L.A. is observed the Library of Congress will, at its present rate of growth, have over 16,000,000 volumes and Harvard will be well on its way to 9,000,000 volumes. By the end of this century, if the present growth rates continue, the Library of Congress¹ will have 23,000,000 volumes and Harvard will have more than 12,000,000. By the year 2,100, a lesser distance into the future than the beginning of Harvard University is into the past, the Library of Congress will have grown to 53,000,000 volumes and Harvard to 24,000,000 volumes. By the year 3,000, no farther into the future than the Norman invasion is into the past, the Library of Congress will, by present counts and standards, have 323,000,000 volumes, and Harvard will have 170,000,000, requiring respectively 8,750 and 4,600 linear miles of shelving. The present few hundred miles of books in these two libraries will then be a small part indeed of their total holdings.

These figures, for two of our greatest libraries, are symptomatic only and will, if things bibliographical continue as they are in the present era, be duplicated in varying degree by numerous other libraries, endowed and state supported. Even the culturally young State of Oregon, with a population of only one and one-half millions, now has in the libraries of its state supported institutions of higher learning more than 850,000 volumes. These are modest figures, in comparison to the two

⁹ Gould, Charles H. "Coordination, or Method in Cooperation," *A.L.A. Bulletin*, 3:122-28, September 1909.
¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 3:156, September 1909.

large libraries used illustratively above, but by 1976 the Oregon libraries will, at their present rate of increase of 324,000 volumes per decade, have doubled their volume content and contain approximately 1,600,000 volumes. At the century's end they will contain about 2,700,000 volumes, and by the year 3,000 they will have reached 32,400,000. Books enough, and more than enough, it would seem, for one commonwealth to gather in support of research and the higher education of its youth.

During my quarter of a century in librarianship there have been a good many predictions of the suffocation of mankind in his intellectual excreta, some fanciful, but all certainly, as the foregoing growth prospects emphasize, having a sound basis in fact. Many of us, as we have read or heard these predictions have thought of them as something in the far distant future with which neither we nor our children's children need have undue concern. Unfortunately, the fecundity of the human mind and the efficiency of our printing presses does not permit any such comfortable passing of the problem to the future. The time of beginning suffocation, at least quantitatively and financially, is here and now. This is shown clearly in the never ending quest of our great libraries, and indeed of all our libraries, for more and more miles of shelving. It is evident too in the financial gaspings of our libraries.

Keyes Metcalf of Harvard is one of those who have pointed up the problem in a number of places. In a recent issue of *College and Research Libraries* he says:

The gravity of the situation in many universities can be described bluntly: If libraries continue to grow as in the past, and if we have a reasonably stable economy and income, one or more professors will have to be dropped each year in order to keep the library going. This is certainly intolerable and cannot be defended if we are now spending

enough for our libraries. We must decide what percentage of total expenditures the library should take and try to stick to that figure. We shall have to find a way out of our dilemma.¹¹

Unfortunately, from the standpoint of checking growth rate, not even an unstable economy has had a seriously retarding effect. At the beginning of my quarter century in library work our country and the world was just recovering from the greatest war in all history. Early in my career we and the world were plunged into the most severe economic depression that has ever been experienced, to be followed by a second World War which in destructiveness, viciousness, and costs in blood, sweat, tears, and money dwarfed the first. Yet it has been precisely in this period of strife and turmoil and uncertainty that our libraries have made such phenomenal growth, resulting in a doubling, or more than a doubling, of their resources.

If the growth of the libraries of our larger universities is now choking off one professor per year and somewhat less in the universities not so large, how many will be choked off when these libraries contain the 9,000,000 volumes that Harvard will have by 1976, or its 12,000,000 volumes by the end of this century, or the 24,000,000 volumes of the year 2100, or the 170,000,000 volumes on 4,600 miles of shelves in the year 3,000? Mathematically this situation has within itself the solution of the problem. Every professor choked off will mean a few less monographs and less journal articles too until the situation finally comes into natural balance. A predictive law or formula can no doubt be devised which will show, on a definite mathematical basis, more and more librarians and bibliographers in proportion to professors, until finally, perhaps, by the

¹¹ Metcalf, Keyes D. "A Proposal for a Northeastern Regional Library," *College and Research Libraries*, 11: 238, July 1950.

year three or four thousand, all the intellectual workers will be librarians and none will be professors.

When this point is reached suffocation will be complete and the growth problem will have been solved since the librarians themselves will be so busy tending their numerous holdings that they will not, as does our present generation, have time to themselves add extensively to the writings on their endless shelves. Such an absurdity will, of course, never be reached as long as man continues to justify the name of *homo sapiens*. There will be common sense and wit enough to constructively solve the dilemma. In considerable part this may well be done along the lines suggested at the turn of the present century by the leading librarians then active.

The deposit storage library, once hopefully looked to, is, of course, no solution at all as it merely complicates matters by physical location of the books owned by a library in some distant building. The subject specialization of libraries, arranged locally and regionally, and to which some conferences were devoted in World War II and the pre-world war period, has offered only scanty relief, since areas of specialization have not, in general, been clearly delimited or closely adhered to.

The plan to get into the libraries of this country one copy of every book published abroad, first suggested and actively promoted by E. C. Richardson, and now known as and going forward as the Farmington plan, works both ways. By promoting specialization it spreads the burden and volume growth somewhat among libraries. To the extent that it does this effectively it increases the unique title count of our libraries. The national library resources in the aggregate thereby become more complete, and if the libraries with Farmington specialties should rigidly forego acquisition

in their non-subject specialties there would be a true spreading of the burden. Up to the moment, however, it seems quite certain that the libraries participating in the Farmington plan are not refraining from acquisition in those subject areas allocated to other libraries. They are probably, to a considerable extent, pursuing their Farmington specialties *in addition* to the regular selection and buying programs which are piling their resources up into such fantastic volume counts.

Bibliographical centers and union catalogs, arrived at by so much cooperative effort and planning, are no help either in solving the growth problems of our libraries. They do, of course, to the credit of modern librarianship, make our libraries and the book apparatus of the world generally much more useful and efficient by telling us quickly, although expensively, where the books are. The efforts toward international bibliographic control that have been struggled with unsuccessfully but valiantly for the past fifty years and more are an extension of the union catalog principle to all literature. This control problem, which is now occupying UNESCO so extensively, did not yield when the mass of material to be recorded was much less than it is now and it does not, in spite of united, cooperative attack, yield readily now. The best minds of the bibliographical world have thus far made discouragingly little progress in overcoming barriers of language, custom, vested bibliographical priorities and practices and nationalistic pride. Success of these sincere and painstaking efforts toward cooperation and progress will, to the extent that it is achieved, only aggravate the growth problems of our libraries, since the better the controls the larger the number of publications which we will learn of and which we will, by present standards, feel that we should have in our libraries.

The organizational mastery of our written records through the miracles of electronics, which gives bright promise of success, while it may and probably will make our libraries more efficient will certainly do little to overcome the suffocating effects of the rabbit-like multiplication of the world's written records. Through rapid selectors and similar gadgets we may be able to quickly place before a scholar all the literature pertinent to a subject. The coding of such materials, taking the place of our present alphabetical subject controls, will require ever more careful, expert study and analysis on the part of the catalogers, indexers, and bibliographers. Again the result will inevitably be that more and more of the intellectual workers in a field will be busy keeping track of the records and fewer and fewer with productive scholarship. Here too a definite formula may be possible to calculate the time when the literature is so massive that everyone will be busy taking care of it, and no one will have time to produce it.

Only in the idea of regional libraries, put forward by Gould early in this century does there seem to be growth relief for the individual library. We do now have, here in the great heartland of America, an embryonic regional library, and another such library for the Northeastern States is in the talking and planning stage. The plans afoot for the Midwest Inter-Library Center require, for the first time in American Librarianship, that each of the cooperating libraries shall, in the words of Mr. Kanamori, abandon a little of itself to a central agency. This will be done by releasing title to materials, painstakingly and expensively gathered and organized, and sending them to the Center. Important and different in this plan is the fact that the Center will, contrary to the New England deposit library, dispose of duplicate sets of little used

materials. Important in the proposed program of the Center and also new in the area of cooperative effort, are the plans of the Center for a positive acquisition program of its own to round out incomplete sets and materials.¹² An important and logical corollary to this program will be, if the plan is to make sense, that the extensive duplicative efforts among the cooperating libraries will cease.

A number of electronic devices already exist through which the image of the printed or written page can be transmitted at tremendous speeds. As the great promise of these gadgets is realized, more and more of the multi-million volumes which are considered essential for advanced study and for research can be in a central library such as the Midwest Inter-Library Center. If this assumption is correct then more and more of the fantastic volume increase of the records of mankind will be found in regional, or perhaps national libraries, of which the Midwest Center is a progenitor. Less and less books will be required on campuses or in special institutional libraries. This will mean that our university libraries, Harvard, Yale, Illinois, Columbia, California and hundreds more, can, by abandoning to the Center more and more of themselves and, more significantly, their active acquisition programs, meet the need of the scholar and graduate student of their institutions with campus libraries of a few hundred thousand volumes, or at the most, a million volumes. Nor is it rash to assume that they will meet them better and more completely than they now do with their multi-millioned libraries.

The ultimate logic of the regional or national library idea, dictated by the economy and efficiency, will shift the burden of maintaining libraries of ten or fifteen or five

¹² Esterquest, Ralph T. "Progress Report on the Midwest Inter-Library Center," *College and Research Libraries*, 12:67-70, January 1951.

hundred million volumes from numerous institutional libraries to a few cooperative super libraries. The student or scholar at the smallest cooperating institution will then have at his command the same bibliographical resources as the student or scholar of the largest one. Many libraries can then reverse their volume counts and announce, with the same satisfaction that we now annually note the increase of our libraries, a decrease and further shifting of resources from the campus to a center.

Few of us now active, including this writer, will welcome this merging of the distinctive contributions, strength and individuality of our libraries into such a common Center. It may be safely predicted that some generations of librarians, and of deans, presidents, trustees, legislators, governors, and alumni too, will need to fade away before these things come to complete fruition. The sheer mass of the writings of mankind, reflected by the quantitative growth prospects facing our libraries, under present standards and methods of operation dictates, nevertheless, that some kind of centralization of book resources shall come to pass, however painfully.

One facet of the amazing growth of our writings which we of this generation have brushed but lightly and which the learned world of the future, in its entirety, will have to come seriously to grips with, is ways and means of discarding and sloughing off those writings which no longer have relevance and value to present or future generations. We of the current era still stand somewhat in awe of our writings. In spite of the vast number of volumes in our libraries we still consider the printed page as something sacred deserving to be preserved somewhere. The feeling and philosophy that everything written should come into our libraries and be there preserved has been at the central core of our twentieth century

librarianship. It is evident in the all inclusive canons of selection of our larger libraries, in our papers read at conventions, in our annual reports, and in our concern to preserve, in a region or in the nation, at least one copy of every book. Future generations faced with central libraries of hundreds of millions of volumes will increasingly and necessarily lay a heavy hand, not only on current prints, but on much that has gone before.

Wholesale discarding of printed materials, finally and irrevocably, is now the rankest kind of bibliographical heresy. Imagine, however, the librarians of the year 3000, when the Library of Congress will by present standards have over three hundred million volumes on 8,750 miles of shelving. Should these future librarians have let their libraries accumulate to this extent, which they will not if they are wise, may they not conclude in desperation that of the small segment of 240 miles of books added to the Library of Congress in the ancient years up to 1950, 200 miles can be safely discarded and that of the 1,000 miles plus of volumes added in the period 1950-2100, even if they are present in micro-reduction, the equivalent of 800 miles can be discarded?

Without some such extensive elimination of books, which like corals have lived for awhile, served their purpose and then been absorbed into the foundation of future growth, civilization will indeed be in danger of intellectual suffocation. This is not at all a problem of the physical size of books or miles of shelving but of the capacity of the collective human mind, and we must assume that long before the year 3000 birth control will be in universal and successful application, to use more than a portion of the record. Numerous publications standing on the shelves of our libraries today could immediately disappear into final and complete oblivion without any appreciable loss

to society. As our writings multiply and fructify this will be increasingly true.

I predict that by the year 2000, which a good many here will live to see, serious and strenuous efforts to permanently and finally discard many publications will be under way, and that the librarians then active will not worry about retaining a last copy somewhere. A Shaw list of books that no longer deserve to live and to be accorded housing and organization, or only organization, if housing is no longer an obstacle, may well be undertaken by some group of librarians not too far removed from the present. If so their task will be infinitely more difficult and complex than our present relatively unquestioning pack-rat emphasis on getting all the books published into libraries somewhere. Not too far into the future, possibly in the lifetime of persons here present, some courageous librarian will, I believe, set up a discarding division in his library, equal in staff and financial support to the acquisitions division.

A good many efforts to foresee the bibliographical future are now included among the numerous materials in our libraries. Some of these have been amusing, imaginative and provocative,¹³ some constructive and balanced,¹⁴ and some half-baked and lacking in perception.¹⁵ My own thought is that whatever miracles come to pass through electronics, the current working library of the future will revolve around some form of the codex book which has been in use the past 500 years. Supplementing and aiding codex books and journals, attractively produced and easily holdable in the hand, will be millions upon millions of relatively little

used volumes, carefully weeded and, no doubt, micro-reduced.

By the year 3000 our books may well be recorded in some simple universal language. They will more and more, particularly in technical and scientific fields, be written by teams of project or research workers, without individual authors, along the pattern beginning to emerge in World War II. Most of the untold millions of micro-reduced publications, will be available in a few great national and world libraries, in which and through which the significant writings of the world will be indexed, abstracted, and coded along universally agreed upon principles. A much larger percentage of the intellectual workers of the world than is now needed will be required to keep this vast bibliographical apparatus streamlined and functioning easily. High among the responsibilities of these workers will be careful selection and discarding of unessential and trivial materials. Then as now, the literature of the world pertinent to any subject or any phase of it will be readily placed before the productive scholar or government or international worker or advanced student.

These things can come into being only through an extension of the will to work cooperatively together, so prevalent among the founders of the A.L.A. and in our present generation. When and if they occur the fourth principle set forth by Naudé in the ancient year of 1627, although probably only faintly discernible among all the machinery and gadgets, will still govern. In these distant times librarians and bibliographers will still, by these means, the books and catalogs at their disposal, however produced and organized, seek to serve and please a friend by directing him to the works he requires.

¹³ Hardin, Garrett. "The Last Canute," *Scientific Monthly*, 72:203-08, September 1956.

¹⁴ Silver, H. M. "Books in Cans and Envelopes," *Pacific Navigator*, 4:202-10, Autumn 1950.

¹⁵ Walker, Fred L. Jr. "Blue Print for Knowledge," *Scientific Monthly*, 72:90-101, February 1951.

By LOUIS B. WRIGHT

The Folger Library as a Research Institution

Dr. Wright is director, Folger Shakespeare Library.

ONE OF the world's great repositories of source materials for the background of the history of Western civilization is the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C. Because the word "Shakespeare" is a part of the official designation of the library, many people jump to the conclusion that the collections are restricted to the great Elizabethan dramatist.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Actually the Folger Library has the largest collection in the Western Hemisphere of books printed in England or in English before 1641. It is constantly adding to its collection of historical source materials for the period from the introduction of printing in England in 1476 to 1700. These materials deal with every aspect of the life of man and are not confined to literature alone. In addition to sixteenth- and seventeenth-century historical materials, the library has an extraordinary collection dealing with the history of the theater and drama from the beginnings down to the end of the nineteenth century, including many books and manuscripts on American theatrical history.

The wide variety of research being done in the Folger Library reflects the diversity of its source materials. Although the library has the largest Shakespearian collection in the world and makes an active effort to stimulate studies in this field, it is significant that an average of only 15 per cent of the readers applying at the Folger are

interested in Shakespeare. The other 85 per cent are concerned with topics as broad as life itself.

Since the opening of the Folger Library in 1932, its scope has been gradually broadened by the decision of the trustees of Amherst College whom Henry Clay Folger designated to manage the foundation which he established. In 1938 the trustees authorized the purchase of the remarkable collection of books printed before 1641 which Sir Leicester Harmsworth, the English newspaper publisher, had brought together. As a newspaper man, Harmsworth had been interested in a wide variety of topics: science, religion, philosophy, agriculture, military tactics, geography, exploration, in fact, anything which concerned the English people. His books reflected this diversity of interest, and served to complement Folger's original collection which had been chiefly literary, with an emphasis on Shakespeare.

The acquisition of the Harmsworth books completely transformed the Folger Library and changed its focus. From a relatively small and compact collection centered around Shakespeare, the Folger Library overnight became a library of international importance concerned with the history of English civilization. The Harmsworth books more than trebled the titles of early English printed books bequeathed by Mr. Folger.

The trustees' decision in 1938 to widen the horizons of the Folger Library was in keeping, however, with the program which Folger himself had already marked out. Al-

though he had begun as a collector of Shakespeariana, he was shrewd enough to know that Shakespeare, or any other figure, cannot be studied in a vacuum. Accordingly, he bought books about Shakespeare's age, and about the age preceding and following Shakespeare. When he died in 1930, he left an endowment sufficient for the library's continued growth in the directions which he had indicated.

Since the Folger Library already has the greatest collection of Shakespeariana in existence, it is not difficult to maintain its leadership in this area. Indeed, it would be impossible to spend the Folger's income on the further purchase of *significant* Shakespeariana. As a research institution the Folger is not interested in mere curiosities of casual Shakespearian interest.

The transformation of a collection of rare books into a working, research institution is a more involved procedure than anyone except a trained librarian will readily comprehend. Rare books and documents are the essential raw materials which must be organized in such a way that they may be usable instruments for the advancement of learning. An adequate catalog must be prepared. Essential reference works to make the rare books comprehensible must be gathered. Convenient working conditions must be established. A competent staff to serve the needs of research workers must be recruited. In recent years the Folger Library has been undergoing this transition from a collection of books and manuscripts to an effective research institution.

The first necessity was obviously an adequate general catalog. Within the past three years, a catalog has been prepared so that the reader can now find his material with relative ease. The long delay in the compilation of a general catalog was caused by a venture undertaken when the Folger

had only about 6000 rare books printed before 1640. It was decided at that time to make an elaborate bibliographical description of these books and eventually to print this bibliography. Most of the Catalog Department's energies were consumed with the preparation of this descriptive bibliography of the early rare books. The cost proved astronomical. In many cases descriptive cataloging cost more than the original purchase price of a book. When the Folger bought the Harmsworth Collection and vastly increased its holdings in this field, it became apparent that elaborate bibliographical cataloging could not be continued without risking bankruptcy or curtailing essential services. Accordingly, bibliographical description on the scale first undertaken has been abandoned in favor of more practical—and more useful—cataloging. Bibliographical work, of course, still goes on at the Folger Library, and specialists on the staff are available for consultation on technical problems.

The reference collection, assembled at the Folger Library and available on the open shelves, has proved of inestimable value in increasing the efficiency of both research scholars and the staff. Because the Folger is just across the street from the Library of Congress, it was at first supposed that reference books could be kept to a minimum. In theory, scholars working with rare books at the Folger could cross the street to consult critical, biographical and bibliographical works needed to make rare books effective. In practice this system proved utterly inefficient both for readers and for the Folger's own staff. Many scholars preferred to cross the continent to work in the Huntington Library, which had an excellent reference library, rather than try to carry on their research without having essential reference works at hand. As every scholar knows, it is often necessary

to have on the same table rare books and the secondary works needed for their interpretation. Furthermore, the Library of Congress is a busy place and the secondary books required are not always available.

The apparent thriftiness of depending on the Library of Congress for essential reference works actually proved an extravagant waste. A simple cost analysis of staff time in going to the Library of Congress showed conclusively that the Folger could quickly recover the price of many expensive bibliographical works in the saving of staff time alone.

The Library of Congress, as everyone knows, has a vast collection of reference materials, all of it freely available to scholars working at the Folger. For this reason, the nearness to the national library will always be one of the attractive features of working at the Folger. We shall never make an effort to duplicate a great deal of this material, but we are trying to place on our shelves those books most needed to prevent frustration to the scholar and constant loss of time to the staff.

In its acquisition policy, the Folger's main emphasis is upon the source materials which build to the strength already possessed. We are always eager to acquire rare books in the period before 1641, and we are actively buying both in that period and in the period between 1641 and 1700. In short, books and documents which throw light on the background of Western civilization, especially England and America before 1700, are the items most sought. In addition, we are constantly strengthening our theatrical and dramatic collections for the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. When individual rare books are so expensive that we cannot hope to acquire the originals, we buy microfilm to fill in around those rarities which we already possess so that the scholar may find here as complete a col-

lection as we can make of those sources which he requires. Fortunately, the rare books which the scholar wants are frequently not the rare items which make news at book auctions because of the fabulous prices they bring. For the price of a Bay Psalm Book, for example, we can acquire a whole library of seventeenth-century books far more serviceable to historians and literary scholars.

Because a library like the Folger does treasure and give infinite care to its rare books, generous donors frequently present books which are beyond the means of any institutional budget. Many beautiful books, some of which are to be seen in the exhibition gallery, have come to the Folger as gifts of public-spirited book collectors. Indeed, the research libraries of the United States owe a great debt to book collectors who have been phenomenally generous in their support and in the choice of books which they have given to these institutions.

During the past year the Folger Library has added several thousand titles of books and pamphlets printed in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It bought nearly 3000 titles from the Harmsworth Trust, several hundred from the sale of the Shipdham Church Library in Norwich, and a considerable list of rarities from the Bridgewater Library. Perhaps the rarest item acquired during the year was Thomas Hobbes' first important contribution to political and religious philosophy, the excessively rare 1642 edition of . . . *De Cive*. In subject matter, the acquisitions cover the whole range of man's thought and activities.

The Folger Library possesses a considerable collection of continental books significant for the history of thought or for their literary implications in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is adding to

this material by buying those books which influenced English thought and expression.

The Folger welcomes every scholar or advanced student engaged in any worthwhile study. Last year 350 scholars from 34 states and nine foreign countries found material in the Folger Library for their books and articles. This year the number will be larger and the variety of subjects studied will be even greater.

During the two past decades, the privately endowed research libraries of the United States have assumed an increasing responsibility for the encouragement of research. They have realized that their responsibility does not end with becoming a repository of books and manuscripts. The use of these materials in the interest of learning has become a preoccupation of these libraries. The Folger, like several others, is devoting a part of its annual budget to fellowships and grants-in-aid. In every case, the recipients of such grants must be engaged upon some worth-while undertaking of genuine significance and must show a need for materials in this library.

The list of research Fellows at work in the Folger Library during the past summer is indicative of the wide range of subjects studied here. The Fellows, with their subjects, are:

L. J. Trinterud, professor of church history, McCormick Theological Seminary. The indigenous background of English Puritanism.

Willson Coates, professor of history, University of Rochester. Studies in English social history.

Rhodes Dunlap, associate professor of English, State University of Iowa. The literary career of King James I.

Pearl Hogrefe, professor of English, Iowa State College. Sir Thomas More and his literary circle.

John H. Long, professor of English, More-

head State Teachers' College, Morehead, Ky. Elizabethan music.

Lucyle Hook, associate professor of English, Barnard College. The biographies of two Restoration actresses, Mrs. Bracegirdle and Elizabeth Barry.

Stoddard Lincoln, graduate student, Columbia University. Seventeenth-century use of music in the theatres.

Emmett L. Avery, professor of English, State College of Washington. The history of eighteenth-century theatres.

Fredrick L. Bergmann, associate professor of English, DePauw University. Studies in Restoration drama.

C. William Miller, professor of English, Temple University. A study of Henry Herrington.

To stimulate interest in research, the Folger holds monthly seminars attended by scholars working in the library, members of the staff, and scholars from neighboring institutions. A progress report on some area of investigation is always followed by general discussion. More popular lectures on various aspects of the history of civilization in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are given from time to time in the lecture hall for the general public.

The two critical centuries which the Folger Library has taken for its province are of vital significance to Americans. The patterns of our culture were marked out in these years. Without an understanding of what went on in western Europe during that period, particularly what took place in England, Americans cannot properly comprehend the development of their own civilization. The Folger Library's purpose is to provide a congenial and effective place for the investigation and interpretation of the history and the literature which have helped mold American ideas even to the present day.

Insurance Evaluation of a University Library's Collections

Mr. Mixer is assistant director of libraries, Columbia University.

THE Columbia University Libraries have recently completed the regular triennial reappraisal of the collections for fire insurance purposes. Because of the effective teamwork manifested by the six Supervising Librarians and the twenty-three Department Heads and because of the procedures we had developed during the earlier evaluations, the reappraising of the three million items proceeded with dispatch. Since some other libraries may find helpful the methods which were followed, they are being described below.

At the time of the appraisal last February, the collections comprised 2,793,605 volumes, plus many files of manuscripts, maps, clippings, phonograph records, microfilms, etc. These research materials are shelved in 34 departmental libraries, library departments (e.g., Acquisitions, Cataloging, Administration), and in special reading rooms. The collections are located in 12 buildings, of which all but two (the Medical Library, 139,384 volumes, and the Optometry Library, 2,316 volumes) are on the main campus. Over half of the total book holdings are in the Nicholas Murray Butler Library (1,772,626 volumes).

Since the University administration takes care of the insurance coverage of the buildings, the Libraries are concerned only with the insurance of the collections. At the time of the 1951 appraisal, the total in-

surance valuation amounted to \$12,237,808, including the \$331,405 coverage on rarities (see Table).

Types of insurance

The University carries blanket insurance against the hazards of fire, windstorm, tornado, hail, airplane damage, and one or two minor hazards, on its real and personal educational property, excluding, however, property of a fine art nature which is more specifically insured. Because of the type of construction and the nature of occupancy of the buildings on the main campus, and at the Medical Center, Columbia is eligible for a form of blanket coverage which carries no "co-insurance clause" but a "stated amount of insurance clause." Under this latter clause, if the University carries insurance up to the stated amount, it will collect the full amount of any loss (up to the amount of the insurance) resulting from the hazards covered. An affidavit signed by the University is required by the underwriters every three years to determine the stated amount used in the blanket insurance form. This figure is approximately 90% of the insurable value indicated in the affidavit.

If a co-insurance clause had been required, it would have been necessary for the University constantly to watch the value of its property since this clause is an agreement between the underwriters and the assured that insurance would be carried up to a certain percentage of the insurable value of the property covered. If at time

INSURANCE SCHEDULE, FEBRUARY 1951								BUILDING TOTALS
I. VOLUMES	II. AV VALUE	III. VALUE OF BOOKS	IV. OTHER MATERIALS KINDS (AMOUNT)	V. VALUE OF MISC MATERIALS	VI. RARITIES	VII. VALUE OF RARITIES	VIII. TOTAL VALUE	
BUTLER								
ACQUISITIONS							9,524.00	5,634,581.25
BOOK ORDER DIV.	2342	*	9,524.00	—	—	—	9,524.00	
SERIALS	12,009	*	12,090.00	—	—	—	13,650.00	
GIFTS & EXCH.	282,750	*	53,135.75	—	1,560.00	—	53,135.75	
Deposit collect.	171,000	—	129,600.00	—	1,400.00	—	131,000.00	
CATALOG DEPT.	15,000	2.50	37,500.00	—	220,410.00	—	257,910.00	
ADMINISTRATION	—	—	—	CATALOGS	—	3	1,500.00	
BUREAU	27,309	2.50	68,272.50	—	100.00	—	68,372.50	
BUSINESS	116,720	*	309,800.00	—	44,000.00	1,000.00	354,800.00	
CARPENTER, ETC.	32,592	*	83,526.00	—	15,600.00	—	99,126.00	
CIRCULATION	737,266	2.50	1,845,165.00	—	—	—	1,845,165.00	
COLLEGE	34,610	2.50	86,525.00	—	2,768.00	—	89,293.00	
LENDING SERVICE	3,088	2.50	7,715.00	—	—	—	7,715.00	
NEWSPAPERS	7,500	2.00	15,000.00	—	12,105.00	—	27,105.00	
PERIODICALS/READING	4,303	*	11,100.00	—	150.00	—	11,250.00	
PHILOSOPHY	8,421	2.50	21,052.50	—	—	—	21,052.50	
REFERENCE	20,500	*	120,000.00	—	—	4,250.00	124,250.00	
SCH. LIBR. SERVICE	65,328	*	174,511.00	—	19,500.00	—	194,011.00	
LAW OVERFLOW	33,000	4.75	156,750.00	—	—	—	156,750.00	
RUSSIAN ARCHIVE	—	—	—	—	11,000.00	—	11,000.00	
PHOTOGRAPH DIV.	—	—	—	—	8,990.00	—	8,990.00	
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS	191,951	—	1,809,381.50	—	54,840.00	194,315.00	2,058,536.50	
Low rarities	—	—	—	—	—	2,100.00	2,100.00	
Medical rarities	2,000	5.50	11,000.00	—	—	17,500.00	22,500.00	
Medical CANCER	4,939	*	59,095.00	—	—	—	59,095.00	
EVERY								
EVERY	50,866	15.00	762,990.00	*	61,800.00	59,250.00	884,040.00	928,040.00
WARE	1,200	15.00	18,000.00	*	26,000.00	—	44,000.00	—
CASA ITALIANA								
PATERNO	21,418	2.50	53,545.00	—	—	—	53,545.00	53,545.00
CHANDLER								
CHEMISTRY	28,129	6.00	168,774.00	—	—	—	168,774.00	168,774.00
JOURNALISM								
JOURNALISM	8,030	3.00	24,090.00	*	107,842.00	—	131,932.00	237,395.75
MUSIC	19,884	*	70,324.50	*	35,139.25	—	105,463.75	—
KENT								
LAW	295,276	4.75	1,402,561.00	*	50,300.00	7 * See also SPEC. COLL.	1,461,011.00	1,461,011.00
LOW								
COLUMBIANA	12,000	*	70,000.00	MIS. Etc.	30,000.00	—	100,000.00	1,266,822.00
EAST ASIATIC	183,014	*	530,031.75	*	60,096.25	34,715.00	624,843.00	—
ENGINEERS ETC.	67,644	*	420,144.00	*	18,055.00	—	438,199.00	—
MATHEMATICS	13,000	—	45,500.00	—	1,050.00	—	46,550.00	—
AM. MATH. SOC. LIBRARY	13,000	—	57,250.00	—	—	—	57,250.00	—
MINES								
EGLISTON	55,571	6.00	333,426.00	TRADE CATALOGS	279,516	27,952.00	361,378.00	361,378.00
PUPIN								
PHYSICS	8,729	6.00	52,374.00	—	—	—	52,374.00	52,374.00
SCHERMERNHORN								
AGRI/ZOO/ BOT	21,000	4.75	99,750.00	*	670.00	—	100,420.00	770,545.00
GEO/ MAPS	45,500	4.75	216,125.00	*	30,650.00	—	246,775.00	—
PSYCH/ ANTHR	14,460	4.75	68,685.00	*	12,920.00	—	81,605.00	—
FINE ARTS	20,558	15.00	308,370.00	*	1,500.00	1875.00	311,745.00	—
TOTALS								
(CAMPUS)	2,651,905		9,716,683.50		886,377.50	351,405.00	10,934,466.00	10,934,466.00
MEDICAL								
MEDICAL	139,384	*	1,230,049.00	*	57,825.00	—	1,287,874.00	1,287,874.00
OPTOMETRY								
OPTOMETRY	2,316	*	15,468.00	—	—	—	15,468.00	15,468.00
GRAND TOTAL								
	2,793,605		10,962,200.50		944,202.50	351,405.00	12,237,808.00	12,237,808.00

* SEE DEPARTMENT LISTS FOR DETAILS

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

FIRE INSURANCE EVALUATION, 1951

JANUARY, 1952

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of loss it were shown that this had not been done, the assured would become a co-insurer for the deficiency. If, on the other hand, the co-insurance clause had been complied with, the assured would then receive the full amount of the loss up to the amount of the insurance.

It has been recognized by the University that some items of a fine arts nature are subject to losses by burglary and theft. The University has therefore excluded these items from the blanket policy and has brought them under a policy granting practically all risk protection. The property of the Libraries listed under this policy was valued at \$331,405 at the time of the 1951 appraisal. This included all items of fine art nature (rare books, incunabula, manuscripts, etc.) each of which is individually listed and each of which is valued at \$500 or more. Examples of the holdings included under this policy are Milton's *Paradise Lost* (1669), \$500; Stokes' *Iconography*, 6 vols., \$600; Townsend Civil War Clippings, 126 vols., \$500; Calandri *Aritmetica* (1491), \$750; and oriental rugs, silk (Smith), 2 at \$1,500 each.

A subsidiary matter connected with Fine Arts policies may be of interest to some libraries and that is in connection with the insurance coverage on collections or sets of books, manuscripts, etc. The usual practice is simply to indicate the value of the set as a whole, as was shown above in the case of Stokes' *Iconography*. As the University's insurance broker pointed out, however, in the event of the loss of one volume of a set, the underwriters would try to limit their liability to the pro rata value of that item. If all of the volumes of a set were of equal value, the pro rata payment would be satisfactory. It sometimes happens, however, that due to the fact that one of the volumes of a set is made up of plates or maps, or due to other reasons, a volume will

have a much greater value than the pro rata amount. In order to avoid possibly lengthy discussions with the underwriters in the event of loss or damage to such a volume, it is advisable to list the values of the individual volumes of a set where the worth of the individual volumes is not an equal proportion of the worth of the entire set.

An alternative suggested by the University's insurance brokers and which the Libraries have adopted for the coverage of 41 important sets is to have the Fine Arts policy endorsed with the following clause: "It is understood and agreed that in the event of the total loss of any article or articles which are part of a set, this Company agrees to pay the Assured the full amount of the value of such set as specified in the schedule attached, and the Assured agrees to surrender the remaining article or articles of the set to this Company." It is customary, although not obligatory, under this clause for the assured to buy back from the insurance company, at an agreed price, the remaining article or articles which comprise the pair or set. The University's insurance brokers recommended the use of this clause for the added protection which it gives. The provision is of special usefulness in those instances in which the loss of one or more volumes would seriously impair the worth of an entire set. This is particularly true when, after receiving payment, one would be able to purchase a complete set as a replacement.

Evaluation procedure

About six weeks before the triennial reappraisal of the insurance value of the Libraries' collections was to be completed, mimeographed forms were sent in duplicate to the Department Head in charge of each of the departmental libraries and to others who had books, manuscripts, records, or

card catalogs under their supervision which were currently insured or, if not, which should be insured. These forms called for up-to-date data on the following points:

- A. Books to be insured under the blanket policy
 1. The number of volumes
 2. The average insurable value (see below for an explanation of this)
 3. The value of the books (the number of volumes times the average insurable value)
- B. Other materials
 1. Kinds (e.g., card catalogs, portraits, microfilm readers, manuscripts, etc.)
 2. Amount of such materials (e.g., 2,301 microfilms, 15,600 catalog cards, 279,516 trade catalogs, etc.)
 3. Total value of these materials
- C. Rarities
 1. The number of rarities
 2. The value of the rarities (a list containing the author, title, and value of each item was asked for)
- D. The total value of all items being insured (the sum of A3, B3, and C2)

Department Heads who have under their supervision collections which are shelved in more than one building were asked to list their information according to the building in which the collections were located. This was done to facilitate the preparation of the final composite evaluation report in which total insurable values have to be given by buildings due to the fact that the insurance rate varies with the degree to which the various structures are fire resistant. One copy of the mimeographed form was then returned to the Assistant Director and the other was retained for the departmental library's files.

After the basic data on the forms were examined and verified where necessary, the lists of rarities were checked over in detail with the insurance broker, a comparison being made with those in the previous triennial evaluation (a) to make sure that those included before were likewise included this

time (or were otherwise accounted for) and (b) to make sure that any rarities which had been acquired and insured during the preceding three-year period were now brought on to the main lists. There were changes to be made too, since in some instances the Supervising Librarians had requested that certain items be removed from the Fine Arts policy for inclusion instead under the blanket insurance policy. In other cases they had requested that the valuations of certain rare items be raised or lowered in the light of their knowledge of the current market value of the particular items.

The final step was the typing of all of the data in official form and the preparing of the evaluation chart on which one could see in concise form the data submitted (a) by types of material and (b) by building in which the materials are housed. Copies of the typed report and of the chart were forwarded to the appropriate administrative officers of the University, including one copy which would be sent on to the insurance broker for the making of the changes in the insurance coverage necessitated by the reappraisal. The entire set of report forms from the departmental librarians was micro-filmed for safety reasons and the project came to a conclusion.

Determination of insurable values

Reference was made above to the term "average insurable value" in connection with books which were to be insured under the blanket policy. In general, the means for arriving at this figure is to estimate the average present-day purchase price of volumes in a given subject field and to deduct from this an average amount for depreciation and/or obsolescence. Therefore, these "average insurable values" are usually below the relatively high current purchase price of most publications. On the other

hand, there are factors which will tend to raise the "average insurable value" in some subject fields. For example, the appraising of volumes in the Chemistry, Physics, and Engineering Libraries is complicated by the fact that there is a higher proportion of periodicals in those libraries and by the fact that periodicals in those fields (as well as in medicine) tend to appreciate in value rather than depreciate with the passage of time. Books in the fields of fine arts and architecture have higher insurable values than those in the other subject fields because their large formats, abundant illustrations, and expensive coated paper cause a high initial purchase price and because the small number of copies printed results in an appreciation in their monetary value.

It is advisable, of course, to redetermine the "average insurable values" which are to be used when each re-evaluation of the collections is made, taking into account cost changes which have taken place since the previous evaluation was made. That was done when the Libraries made the 1951 evaluation, with most of the "average insurable values" being raised slightly. Those used were as follows:

General books	\$ 2.50 per vol.
Scientific books in general	4.75 per vol.
Engineering, Chemistry, and	
Physics books	6.00 per vol.
Law books	4.75 per vol.
Medical books	5.50 per vol.
Medical periodicals	12.00 per vol.
Architectural books	15.00 per vol.
Fine Arts books	15.00 per vol.

The "average insurable value" for all non-rarities was \$3.92 per volume in 1951, as compared with \$3.14 per volume in 1947.

As to the insurable values of the non-book materials, these were likewise determined in general on a present-day cost less depreciation basis, e.g., microfilm reading machines, photographic equipment, etc. Microfilms were appraised at \$5.00 to

\$6.00 a reel. Of major importance in this category, however, were the card catalogs. The basis for evaluating them was (a) the cost of the card stock and (b) the cost of the personnel which would be involved in duplicating the cards and in filing them in the catalogs. It does not include the actual cost of cataloging. This worked out to estimates of \$.10 per card, with the exception of the East Asiatic and the Music Library catalogs which were at the rate of \$.20 per card, and the shelflist which was at the rate of \$.05 per card.

The resulting insurance coverage on the major card catalogs was as follows:

Public catalog	\$130,000
Shelflist	51,740
Avery architecture catalog	25,500
Business Library catalog	22,000
East Asiatic Library catalog	50,000
Law Library catalog	50,000
Medical Library catalog	27,200
Music Library catalog	15,000
Serials, Official, catalog	20,400
Cards from Other Libraries catalog	18,270
TOTAL	\$410,110

The valuation for the public catalog is far lower than it would ordinarily have been for a total of 3,400,000 cards, due to the fact that the entire catalog, plus additions to it excepting for the last two years, has been microfilmed. Had the public catalog not been microfilmed, a markedly higher valuation and premium would have resulted because it would have been necessary with this catalog to figure in the cost of cataloging too. In a recent cost analysis that we made, we found that an average set of eight multilithed cards made for books cataloged in the General Cataloging Division cost \$.79, including the time spent by the cataloger. To this would have had to be added an estimated \$.56 per set of eight cards to cover the cost of filing them in the catalog, making a total cost per set

amounting to \$1.35. Assuming for present purposes that the 3,400,000 cards in the public catalog were made up of approximately 425,500 eight-card sets, the insurance coverage placed on it should have been at least \$573,750 instead of \$130,000, if the catalog had not been microfilmed.

Although reduced insurance premiums result if the card catalog is microfilmed, the main gain comes from the savings in the cost of reconstructing the catalog if the present one were destroyed.

Insurance coverage on books away from the University

The blanket insurance policy and the Fine Arts policy described above provide insurance protection while the books are in the Libraries. The former does not provide coverage while the books are away from the University but the Fine Arts policy does, with the protection limited to 10% of the total amount of the policy. Thus with the \$331,405 coverage on the Fine Arts policy, \$33,140 worth would be fully protected while off campus.

Since the major off-premises concentration of the Libraries' books and periodicals is at the commercial binderies, an investigation was made to see whether the binderies carried adequate fire insurance and sprinkler leakage insurance to cover the maximum number of our publications which would be apt to be in their plants at any one time. Two of the three binderies which Columbia utilized carried insurance and their insurance policies were examined by the University's insurance brokers. Minor changes which the latter suggested were gladly made by the binderies. Although the third bindery did not carry insurance against fire and sprinkler damage to Columbia's property, it took out a policy immediately.

The above-described action was initiated three years ago. In the meantime, the Li-

braries have begun to utilize a fourth bindery for handling certain specialized types of binding work. That company had an insurance policy covering the property of all of its customers.

With four binderies doing work for Columbia and with each of them having insurance policies which contained varying clauses, the University's insurance broker recommended that the University take out its own policy which would provide uniform conditions of coverage at each of the four binderies. Inasmuch as this would not only give the desired breadth and uniformity but would also assure a prompter settlement of our claims in the event of a loss, the University took out such a policy. Although the University has paid the premium this first year, we shall ask the binderies to cancel their present insurance coverage on our property when their policies come up for renewal next spring and instead to pay their proportionate share of the premium on our policy. We anticipate that they will readily agree to do so, especially since this will in most instances enable them to save some money in premium payments due to the advantageous insurance rate which the University has.

Insurance rates

There is a natural interest in how much such blanket insurance and Fine Arts insurance cost. Since the insurance rates are determined (a) by the modernity and degree of fire-proofness of the buildings in which the publications are shelved and (b) by the amount and type of fire-fighting equipment which is available in the community, such information can best be secured through local insurance brokers or agents.

One practice, however, which will help to keep the rates to a minimum is to have periodic inspections made of the buildings

(Continued on page 29)

Appraising a Research Collection

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Introduction

This report on methods and results of an appraisal of the Grosvenor Library is offered for three reasons:

1. To present per volume insurance values, by Library of Congress classes, for a research collection of approximately one-half million volumes,
2. To present a new method of applying processing costs to total holdings in order to arrive at a practical per volume insurance value,
3. To present processing costs, particularly in regard to phonograph records, which may be of interest to other libraries.

The Grosvenor Library is a non-circulating reference and research library established in 1859. The collection is especially strong in bibliography, literature, history (with emphasis on local and American history), genealogy, fine arts, and music (including sheet music, phonograph records, and definitive editions of major composers). There is also a Medical Department containing approximately 15,000 older books and journals, but current emphasis is now placed on an effective, up-to-date working collection of 5000-8000 volumes in that field.

Method

The appraisal described here was completed in July, 1950, and was based on the "first method" recommended by Dorothea Singer on p. 33-34 of *The Insurance of*

Libraries (American Library Association, 1946). Only one part of this method, that pertaining to binding, was not considered applicable. For the most part, Grosvenor Library binding funds have been devoted to binding the current intake of journals, and inasmuch as the Grosvenor is a non-circulating library, its books are not subject to the wear that those in a conventional circulating library are. Although binding expenditures were not specifically and objectively considered, the physical condition of books was kept in mind in applying depreciation factors, as may be seen in the footnotes to Table I.

For those who may not have a copy of Miss Singer's book easily available, the procedure for computing insurance values involves:

- a. A per volume count, by class or subclass, of the collection, either from the shelves (if all books are in) or from the shelf list. Both methods were used in this appraisal.
- b. The careful spot pricing of books at equal intervals throughout each class. We priced 5,298 volumes in accordance with this sampling technique, plus the volume by volume pricing of certain rare and valuable books. In most classes, every fiftieth volume was priced, but in a few homogeneous classes every one-hundredth volume. Prices were taken from accession and order records extending from 1947 to 1863. Where such information was not available, volumes were priced from second-hand catalogs or, in a limited number of cases, by staff specialists in the various subject fields. Figures prepared by the Insurance Committee of the American Library Association (*ALA Bulletin*, Vol. 38, Oct. 1944,

Table I
Computation of per Volume and per Class Insurance Values

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Library Classification	Number of Vols.	Average Original Cost or Value per Volume	Depreciation and Obsolescence or Appreciation (Per Cent)	Adjusted Average Current Value per Volume	Processing Factor (See Table III)	Per Volume Insurance Value Including Processing Factor	Total Insurance Values by Class
A—General Works	6,834	\$2.38	-15	\$2.02	.116	\$2.136	\$14,597.42
B—Philosophy	22,821	2.27	-40	1.36	.208	1.568	35,783.32
C—History—Auxiliary Sciences	8,366	4.50	+15	5.17	.256	5.426	45,393.92
D—History and Topography except America	35,836	2.42	-15	2.05	.368	2.418	86,651.44
E—America	12,868	2.14	None	2.14	.513	2.653	34,138.80
F—America	18,915	3.33	+11	3.70	.254	3.954	74,789.91
G—Geography, Anthropology	5,292	2.72	-45	1.50	.447	1.947	10,303.52
H—Social Science	38,164	1.75	-20	1.40	.313	1.713	65,374.93
J—Political Science	13,539	1.60	None	1.60	.321	1.921	26,008.42
K—Law	1,541	1.73	-40	1.04	.245	1.285	1,980.18
L—Education	8,435	1.60	-15	1.36	.368	1.728	14,575.68
M—Music	12,026	2.95	None	2.95	.224	3.174	38,170.52
N—Fine Arts	18,881	6.88	None	6.88	.747	7.627	144,005.38
P—Language & Literature	61,210	1.55	-15	1.32	.108	1.428	87,407.88
Q—Science	22,730	2.44	-20	1.95	.317	2.267	51,528.91
R—Medicine	8,829	3.62	-50	1.81	.279	2.089	18,443.78
S—Agriculture	8,552	1.84	-15	1.56	.470	2.030	17,360.56
T—Technology	24,013	2.17	-40	1.30	.402	1.702	40,870.12
U.V—Military and Naval Science	3,755	1.63	-10	1.47	.323	1.793	6,732.71
Z—Bibliography and Library Science	8,639	3.28	-10	2.95	.116	3.066	26,395.14

Explanation of Column 4, Table I

Following are some of the important considerations which affected our decisions in regard to the figures in Column 4. Notes are arranged by L. C. class letters:

A
Twenty-five per cent of this collection consists of almanacs which have maintained or increased in value since purchase. Many of our encyclopedias would also cost somewhat more than original purchase price.

B
Approximately ten per cent of this class comprises magazines which are valued at ALA insurance figures and therefore are not subject to further depreciation. Many standard works and the unusual and valuable Shaker collection are also in this class. These considerations are offset by the extensive amount of inspirational literature.

C
Many books in this class have doubled or more than doubled in value since time of purchase. The fifteen per cent appreciation is considered particularly moderate in view of current costs of books in this field.

D & E
The physical condition and basic nature of books in these classes led several department heads to advocate a five to fifteen per cent appreciation for them, but it was decided to use a more conservative valuation.

F
In view of current costs of books in this field, the excellence of our collection and the fact that these books are likely to increase rather than decrease in value, an eleven per cent appreciation is regarded as low rather than high.

G
The strength of this class has not been maintained. Many of the books are out of date.

H
Almost fifty per cent of this class is government document material priced with ALA insurance values not subject to further depreciation. The twenty per cent depreciation is therefore greater than it might appear.

J
This class is predominantly made up of government documents priced at ALA insurance values.

K
Despite the substantial amount of government document material in this class forty per cent depreciation was applied because of the weakness of the non-document material.

L
Periodicals priced at ALA insurance values constitute much of this class; therefore, fifteen per cent depreciation applied to the whole class is larger than it might appear.

M
The depreciation in half of this class has been at least offset by appreciation of the remainder of the class. The excellence of our music collection and the current cost of books in this field make the evaluation conservative.

N
This is an excellent collection containing an unusual number of oversize books. Our failure to appreciate this class is a compromise between current cost factors and the condition of the collection on one hand and the exceptional nature of the collection on the other.

The fifteen per cent depreciation of this class reduces the unit price well below the ALA average for adult non-fiction, but there is enough fiction represented in the class, despite the fact that we buy practically no fiction, to warrant the lower figure. On the other hand sets of standard authors and reference books have kept us from using a greater depreciation figure.

A twenty per cent depreciation was considered adequate because of the number of documents and periodicals for which ALA insurance values were used and because many of the books are basic science books of historical significance.

Fifty per cent depreciation is excessive when applied to the current collection, but the high figure was used in view of the many older non-periodical volumes.

This class contains many government documents priced at ALA insurance values and several exceptional special collections (early sporting books and books on gardening).

Standard works in technology and special collections, e.g., cook books, keep the value of this class as high as it is despite lack of current buying in this field.

Much of this material is of historical interest including military costume books of great value.

The depreciation of this class represents a compromise between a substantial appreciation in the bibliography section and a substantial depreciation in the library science section.

Table II
Appraisal of Catalogs, Indexes and Specially Classified or Unclassified Library Materials

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Description of Items	Number of Vols. Unless Otherwise Stated	Unit Insurance Value	Total Insurance Value
Congressional Series	7,416	\$ 1.00*	\$ 7,416.00
U. S. Patent Specifications	9,309	2.00*	18,618.00
U. S. Patent Gazettes and Indexes	824	2.00*	1,648.00
British and Canadian Patents	792	1.00*	792.00
Magazines (General and Medical not elsewhere classified)			
Bound	27,046	3.06*	\$1,138.00
Unbound	1,768	2.00	3,536.00
Newspapers			
Before 1800	1,224 issues	3.00*	3,672.00
1800-1820	809 issues	.75*	156.75
1820-1840	614 issues	.40*	307.00
1840-1865	19,665 issues	.25*	4,916.25
1865-1947	84,188 issues	.10*	8,418.80
Fixed Classification	2,483	1.46*	3,625.18
League of Nations Documents	3,591		2,139.00†
Rare Books	5,366‡		\$1,935.60
Microfilm	504 spools		5,577.00†
Phonograph records	13,262 records	1.39‡	18,434.18
Boston Evening Transcript genealogy columns mounted in scrapbooks (40 years)	141	35.00	4,935.00
Index to Boston Evening Transcript genealogy column, in 16-inch special oversize binders	10	350.00	3,500.00
Hartford Times genealogy columns mounted in scrapbooks	23	35.00	805.00
Index to Hartford Times genealogy column in 16-inch special oversize binders	6	500.00	3,000.00
Main Card Catalog and Shelflist‡	Approximately 1,300,000 cards		\$78,000 with microfilm of shelflist (\$496,000 without microfilm)
Departmental Card Catalogs and Indexes Not Otherwise Listed‡	400,000 cards		24,000.00

Explanatory Notes—Table II

* Figures in Column 3 followed by an asterisk are insurance values suggested by the Insurance Committee of the American Library Association (ALA Bulletin, Vol. 38 (October 1944), p. 369). Depreciation and obsolescence have been considered in arriving at these values.

† Individually priced.

‡ The unit insurance value for phonograph records comprises \$1.00 per record average replacement cost plus \$0.39 per record for processing (see Table IV).

§ The valuation of the library's card catalogs is based on figures as to card reproduction and filing costs cited in R. B. Downs, *Union Catalogs in the United States*, Chicago, ALA, 1942.

¶ Cost price.

Table III
Computation of Processing Factor

Column									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Library of Congress Class	Estimated Total Insurance Claim by Class Assuming Complete Loss but Without Added Processing Factor	Present Average Cost per Volume of Books Purchased by the Grosvenor Library	Estimated Number of Replacement Volumes Purchasable Based on Columns 2 and 3	Estimated Percentage of Volumes in Column 4 Which Would Be the Same as, or Similar to, Present Editions	Estimated Cost of Processing Volumes Represented by Percentages in Column 5	Estimated Percentage of Volumes in Column 4 Which Would Be New Titles	Estimated Cost of Processing Volumes Represented by Percentages in Column 7	Estimated Total Cost of Processing Replacement Volumes Assuming Complete Loss	Processing Factor (See Notes)
A	\$ 13,804.68	\$8.00	1,725	75%	\$ 258.75	25%	\$ 534.75	\$ 793.50	.116
B	31,036.56	3.00	10,345	75	1,551.75	25	3,206.95	4,758.70	.208
C	43,252.22	6.13	7,055	90	1,269.90	10	874.82	2,144.72	.256
D	73,463.80	4.00	18,265	50	1,836.50	50	11,386.30	13,222.80	.368
E	27,537.52	3.00	9,179	50	917.90	50	5,690.98	6,608.88	.513
F	69,985.50	5.93	11,801	80	1,888.16	20	2,926.64	4,814.80	.254
G	7,938.00	3.29	2,412	25	120.60	75	2,243.16	2,363.76	.447
H	53,429.60	3.22	16,593	50	1,659.30	50	10,287.66	11,946.96	.313
J	21,662.40	3.07	7,056	60	846.72	40	3,499.77	4,346.49	.321
K	1,602.64	4.81	333	10	6.66	90	371.62	378.28	.245
L	11,471.60	3.04	3,773	40	301.84	60	2,807.11	3,108.95	.368
M	35,476.70	6.04	5,873	75	880.95	25	1,820.63	2,701.58	.224
N	129,901.28	6.63	19,593	50	1,959.30	50	12,147.66	14,106.96	.747
P	80,797.20	3.71	21,778	90	3,920.04	10	2,700.47	6,620.51	.108
Q	44,323.50	4.42	10,028	50	1,002.80	50	6,217.36	7,220.16	.317
R	15,980.49	6.68	2,392	20	95.68	80	2,372.86	2,468.54	.279
S	13,341.12	3.42	3,900	20	156.00	80	3,868.80	4,024.80	.470
T	31,216.90	3.33	9,374	20	374.96	80	9,299.00	9,673.96	.402
U-V	5,519.85	3.28	1,682	50	168.20	50	1,042.84	1,211.04	.323
Z	25,396.55	7.72	3,289	90	592.02	10	407.84	999.86	.116

Explanatory Notes for Table III

Column 3—Figures are based on 1948 and 1959 purchases.

Column 5—These estimated percentages are based on the combined judgment of five key staff members. The nature of the Grosvenor Library and the availability of books in the second hand market have been considered in arriving at these figures.

Column 6—Figures in this column are computed in the following manner: Number of volumes in Column 4 \times Percentage in Column 5 \times \$0.20 where \$0.20 is the average cost of preparing and adding a volume when the same or similar edition is in the library. (See Table IV.) This computation is independent of the value of the card catalog and is based on the assumption that the card catalog is suitably insured, with or without a microfilm of the shelflist.

Column 7—Figures in this column are computed in the following manner: Number of volumes in Column 4 \times Percentage in Column 7 \times \$1.24 where \$1.24 is the average cost per volume for cataloging in the Grosvenor Library. (See Table IV.)

Column 9—Figures in this column are the sum of figures in Columns 6 and 7.

Column 10—Figures in this column are computed by dividing Column 9 of this table by the corresponding figures in Column 2 of Table I. This reduces the anticipated processing cost to the same terms as corresponding figures in Column 5 of Table I, thereby making possible a per volume insurance value which includes the processing factor and which can be applied to total present holdings as represented in Column 2, Table I.

p. 369) were used for periodicals and government documents with certain exceptions. In this connection, it is important to note that our government documents and our periodicals, other than general and medical periodicals, are classified according to the L. C. system.

c. Application of depreciation, obsolescence and appreciation factors. This involves

a certain amount of judgment, and information such as is listed in the footnotes to Table I.

d. Addition of the cost of processing. For this purpose, we developed the processing factor in Table III, the results of which are recorded in Column 6 of Table I. The first step in Table III was to compute the approximate insurance which

Table IV
Processing Costs—Grosvenor Library

<i>Books</i>	
(Based on the entire year 1949)	
Salaries and wages chargeable to cataloging	\$17,804.86
Cost of Library of Congress printed cards	2,140.00
Cost of plain cards	77.00
Cost of stencils	58.00
	<hr/> \$20,079.86
Number of volumes cataloged (Includes 2,322 volumes originally cataloged and 7,443 volumes recataloged)	16,098
Per volume average cost	\$1.24

Phonograph Records
(Based on the processing of 89 records, June 1950)

Operation	Hours	Cost per Hour	Total Cost
Cataloging	13.75	\$1.60	\$22.00
Typing added entries	7.66	1.20	9.19
Labeling	2.33	1.20	2.80
Revising	.75	1.60	1.20
			<hr/> \$35.19
Unit cost			\$ 0.395

would be collected, assuming coverage based on the number of volumes in Column 2, Table I, and the per volume values listed in Column 5, Table I. The next steps were to compute the number of replacement volumes we could buy at present prices with the insurance money and to estimate as intelligently as possible the percentage of the replacement volumes which would be essentially the same as present editions. These estimates were made by staff members who were thoroughly familiar with their subject fields, who had 20-30 years experience in this library, and who were well acquainted with the second-hand market. Once we had determined the degree of identity which was likely to obtain between a replacement collection and the present one, we made two computations (Column 6 and 8 of Table III), the one being the total cost of processing replacement volumes similar to present editions, and the other, the cost of processing replacement volumes

which would be new to the collection. For processing costs, we used current experience as computed in Table IV. Total estimated processing costs of replacement volumes were then reduced to a factor (Column 10, Table III) which could be applied to total present holdings but which would reflect the cost of processing a smaller replacement collection.

Explanation of Method

Our failure to use a flat \$1.24 per present volume as a processing cost may be questioned. However, this would be unrealistic in terms of the number of volumes which would be purchasable with the insurance money, assuming an extensive loss. It also makes no distinction between replacements which would be essentially the same as, and those which would be different from, present editions. No library can be careless about funds, and the use of the flat \$1.24 per volume would send total insurance and total premiums skyrocketing. The attempt here is to be practical without grossly over- or under-insuring.

Several situations are possible in the event of an extensive loss, and each contingency must be considered in developing the insurance program.

- Part or all of the card catalog and shelf list might be destroyed and the book collection remain intact.
- Part or all of the collection might be lost without destruction of the card catalog.
- Both catalog and collections might be wholly or partially destroyed.

It is especially important to understand that the use of the processing factor as developed in Table III is based on the assumption that the card catalog will be

- Protected by microfilm (in our case, a microfilm of the shelf list).¹

¹ The microfilm of the shelf list also provides a basis for making a claim in the event of loss.

b. Separately insured with or without a microfilm. (In the latter instance, much more insurance is required. We decided that three years' premiums would be so much greater without the protection afforded by a film that the film would pay for itself in that time).

Some of the per volume insurance values in Column 7, Table I, may appear high in comparison with some of the insurance values suggested by ALA, but consideration of two factors should modify this impression. First, one should compare the figures in Column 7, Table I, with the corresponding figures in Column 3, Table III, the latter being the present cost (after substantial discounts) of books purchased by this library. Secondly, there are many

valuable books standing on the general shelves of the Grosvenor Library which have been covered only by the sampling technique. In 1950 alone, we transferred twenty-five titles with a total value of \$3300.00 from our general collection to the Rare Book Room. This project, which has only been started, is continuing with equally impressive results.

Sequence of Tables

With this general introduction, it is hoped that the tables with their accompanying notes will be largely self-explanatory. It is suggested that Table I be read through Column 5; then Tables III and IV in their entirety; and finally, Columns 6-8 of Table I, and Table II.

Insurance Evaluation of a University Library's Collections

(Continued from page 23)

in which library property is located for the purpose of keeping waste paper, packing boxes, and other inflammables cleared out.

Conclusion

In insuring a university library's collections, the primary consideration is the securing of coverage which, in the event of the loss by fire of all or part of the holdings, would provide funds for the replacement of the items lost, at or close to present purchase costs. The rarities and other items of high monetary value should be given all-risk protection by being placed under a Fine Arts policy. To secure the maximum benefits which may be desired and to secure

them at the lowest premium rate which will be consistent with security, it is advisable to keep in close touch with a reputable, experienced insurance broker, agent, or firm. By so doing, helpful counsel will be assured during the planning stage, during the evaluation, and during the later months and years whenever problems connected with insurance arise.

The responsibility laid on the Librarian for computing the insurance values of the collections of a large library is heavy. However, with teamwork by the staff specialists in the various subject fields and with expert insurance counsel, a sound insurance program which will provide reasonable protection against all major risks can readily be worked out.

By CONSTANCE M. WINCHELL

Reference Books of 1950-1951*

Miss Winchell is reference librarian,
Columbia University.

Introduction

This record is not a comprehensive listing of reference works published during 1950-1951 but rather a selection of a few of those which seem to have special importance for reference workers in university libraries. Titles in the sciences and technologies are omitted as these are included in other lists.¹ The seventh edition of the *Guide to Reference Books* includes books published through 1949 with occasional listings for works published in 1950. This article supplements the *Guide* in that it does not duplicate titles listed there and does list works which would probably have been included had they been received in time.

Bibliography

Guides

A new French bibliographical manual and textbook by L. N. Malclès is a welcome addition to this field. The first volume of *Les sources du travail bibliographique* covers *Bibliographies générales* and includes a general bibliographical survey, and chapters dealing with bibliography, universal bibliography, the book of the 15th and 16th centuries, printed catalogs of libraries, union catalogs, national bibliography, encyclopedias, biography, periodicals, society publications, and periodical indexes. These are followed by a section covering "Les pays

slaves et balkaniques" which lists for each country not only the national bibliographies but other bibliographical aids including encyclopedias, periodicals, lists of anonymous and pseudonymous works, etc. The countries covered are Bulgaria, Greece, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Russia-U.S.S.R. Two more volumes dealing with bibliographies of special subjects are to follow.

National Bibliography

Olga Pinto has issued in a second revised edition her useful *Le bibliografie nazionali*, which was first published in *Le Bibliofilia* in 1930-31 with the title *Repertori bibliografici nazionale* and then in a separately published booklet in 1935. Covering more than seventy countries, the arrangement is by country and then chronological. Titles are annotated.

Canadiana, published twice a month, succeeds the *Canadian catalogue* which was published annually covering 1921/22 to 1949. The index to the new list appears with the mid-monthly issue and is cumulative, the lists themselves will be cumulated annually. Entry is alphabetical by author regardless of language, except that in Part 2, which comprises official publications of the Government of Canada, lists are divided into English and French.

Deutsche wissenschaftliche Bücher, 1945-1949, published by the Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitäts Bibliothek in Göttingen lists about 6,000 titles of German scholarly publications from all four zones. Dictionaries, grammars and translations from modern foreign languages are ex-

* A select List for research libraries based on notes written by members of the Reference Staff of the Columbia University Libraries.

¹ See Hawkins, R. R. "Technical books, 1950-1951: 100 Essential Titles," *Library Journal*, 76:809-816, May 15, 1951.

cluded. Arrangement is by class with author indexes. Reviews in leading German periodicals are indicated by symbols referring to the general classed list of serials at the end of the volume.

The first four volumes of Hans Fromm's *Bibliographie deutscher Übersetzungen aus dem Französischen, 1700-1948* cover A-M of the list of translations of works in French (including Old French and Provençal) by non-German authors. Inclusion has been determined by the use of French in the original, not by the author's nationality. Subsequent series will cover French works by German writers and collections and anthologies of translations, and there are to be indexes by translator and by German titles of the works entered under their French titles in this first list.

A new *Dictionnaire de bibliographie haitienne* by Max Bissainthe lists works published in Haiti or elsewhere by Haitians, January 1, 1804 to December 31, 1949; works published in Hispaniola and Santo Domingo or elsewhere concerning Hispaniola, Santo Domingo or Haiti from the origin to December 31, 1949; and newspapers and periodicals of Santo Domingo and Haiti, 1764 to 1949. These are followed by an alphabetical list of journalists, a catalog of titles and a subject index. Many entries have brief annotations and location in libraries is indicated. It serves as a complement to rather than superseding Duvivier's *Bibliographie générale et méthodique d'Haiti* (1941).

The fifth volume covering R-Z of the *Catálogo general de la librería española e hispanoamericana, 1901-1930*, completes the alphabet of this comprehensive catalog, volumes one to four of which were published from 1932-44. It furnishes a comprehensive list by authors giving author, title, edition, place, publisher, date, paging, size, and price. It is encouraging to note that it is

now planned to publish a continuation covering 1931-1950.

Microfilms

The *Union List of Microfilms* has been issued in a revised, enlarged and cumulative edition by the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Library Catalog. A note on this volume appears in "News from the Field" in this issue of C&R.L.

Anonyma and Pseudonyma

The Bibliographical History of Anonyma and Pseudonyma by Archer Taylor and Frederic J. Mosher traces the development of the bibliography of this field from its beginnings, with chapters on homonyms, Latinized names, pseudepigrapha, anonyma and pseudonyma. There is an extensive bibliography of books and periodical articles with at least one library location for each. Two classified guides to dictionaries and other literature, one by language and geographical area, and one by subject, are included.

Dictionaries

The first volume of a new dictionary of modern literary Russian to be complete in fifteen volumes has been published by the Institut Russkogo Iazyka of the Akademiia Nauk SSSR. Entitled *Slovar' sovremen-nogo russkogo literaturnogo iazyka*, it is intended for the educated reader and is based on the vocabulary used in literary, artistic, social, political, and general scientific works appearing in Russian in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Emphasis is on the philological and not the encyclopedic interpretation of words. Entries include the field in which the word is used, variant meanings, some variant forms, derivations, references to other dictionaries, and in most cases extensive illustrative quotations with

their sources. Loan words from other languages are numerous.

Another scholarly historical language dictionary which follows the same general pattern as the *Oxford English Dictionary* is the *Geiriadur prifysgol cymru; a Dictionary of the Welsh language*, of which three fascicules covering A-Arfarwydd, have appeared. It includes literary and historical words, obsolete and archaic expressions, and technical terms from the arts and sciences. Each entry gives etymology, definition in Welsh, English equivalent, and the date of the earliest use of the word. Most entries give also, a reference to the source of the earliest use and at least one illustrative quotation. These citations refer to an extensive bibliography of sources.

Philosophy

Published under a grant from UNESCO, the *Bibliographia Philosophica* aims to list all books, periodical articles and book reviews published from 1934-1945 in Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish. To be in two volumes, the first, entitled *Bibliographia Historiae Philosophiae*, is arranged chronologically according to the lives of the philosophers of different historical periods and schools. The volume lists 23,057 numbered references with bibliographical description of each item. According to announcement, the second volume will contain a register of some 2,000 authors giving the philosophical works they have written, translated, edited, prefaced, or reviewed as well as studies about them written during this period. Plans call for five-year supplements.

Religion

The product of modern Hebrew scholarship, the new *Encyclopaedia Biblica* [*Ensiqlōpēdīyah Miqrā'it*]; *thesaurus re-*

rum biblicarum alphabetico ordine digestus promises to be an important and outstanding encyclopedia of the Old Testament. It is being published under the auspices of the Jewish Agency of Palestine and the Museum of Jewish Antiquities of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The contributors (forty-eight in volume one) are for the most part Israeli scholars and are authorities in their fields. The articles, written entirely in modern literary Hebrew, are signed with initials and are usually accompanied by bibliographies which list books both in Hebrew and in western European languages. Volume one covers the letter *aleph* and includes an extensive and notable article on Palestine. The book is well-printed and attractively bound, and is illustrated with several hundred cuts in the text, full-page plates and outline maps.

Supplement II of the *Catholic Encyclopaedia* presents a record of events since the publication of the original work in 1903 and of the first supplement in 1922. It is being published in loose-leaf form so that additions can easily be inserted. Articles in the first two sections cover events in Albania, Canada, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, England, Estonia, France, Germany, Holland, India, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Slovakia, and the United States, arranged by country, with other articles on special dogmas, orders, persons, etc.

Labor

An extensive and valuable bibliography of labor movements has been prepared by Édouard Dolléans in his *Mouvements ouvrier et socialiste, chronologie et bibliographie: Angleterre, France, Allemagne, États-Unis (1750-1918)*. Each chapter deals with a significant movement or period which may concern one or more of the countries considered in the volume. The first

part of each chapter is a chronology of events which is followed by bibliographies listing source materials, some partisan studies, periodicals, books and pamphlets of the period, and histories and monographs on the period and its events and personalities. The final chapter "The international labor and socialist movement and the war, 1889-1918" goes beyond the geographical boundaries indicated in the title, and includes material of world-wide scope in Russian and other languages.

Music and Folklore

The *Bibliography of Jewish Music* by Alfréd Sendry represents the first serious attempt to compile a comprehensive bibliography of Jewish music. The bibliography of almost 10,000 items is divided into two sections, the first, literature on the subject, the second, the music itself. The literature section, including books and periodicals, covers reference works, historical periods, forms of music, relations with other fields, and biographies of Jewish musicians. The music section covers sacred and secular music with the latter including vocal, dramatic, folk, and children's music. A list of recorded music, an appendix of earlier Biblical and Rabbinical sources, and an index of proper names complete the work.

Intended to be comprehensive in its scope, the *Bibliography of North American Folklore and Folksong* by Charles Haywood treats the "American People north of Mexico" and the "American Indian north of Mexico," covering both folklore and folk music. Music in printed form and on records is given equal importance with other forms of folklore. Annotations are chiefly descriptive although some material is evaluated. There is an author and subject index with title entries for individual songs and songs in collections.

Theater

The Oxford Companion to the Theatre edited by Phyllis Hartnoll is intended as a companion to the playgoer with the emphasis on the popular rather than the literary theater. Related arts such as the opera, ballet, and theater music are treated in single articles but the cinema has been deliberately omitted. The most space is devoted to the theater of England and the United States with due attention to the Classical and Modern European theater and with a single article on the theater of the Far East. Whenever possible, dates of the first production and publication of a play have been supplied. Only a select few of the outstanding contemporary actors and dramatists have been included. A subject bibliography of more than 1,000 books on the theater concludes the volume.

Wilhelm Kosch's *Deutsches Theater-Lexikon; biographisches und bibliographisches Handbuch* is, according to the author, the first attempt at a dictionary of the German-speaking theater. To be completed in fourteen parts, the first Lieferung covers A-Bechert, and gives bio-bibliographical information on outstanding actors, dramatists, composers, and critics, as well as longer articles on dramatic theory, history, and themes. At the end of each biographical entry, writings by the author are listed as well as writings about him in books, periodicals, and newspapers.

Literature

Although there are extensive histories, with bibliographies, of the French literature of the Middle Ages, there has not been a comprehensive bibliographical manual dealing with this period. The *Manual bibliographique de la littérature française du moyen âge* by Robert Bossuat is designed to fill the needs of both the research worker and the student and lists materials in

French and other Western European languages. After an introduction giving general works, the book is divided into two sections, *L'ancien français* and *Le moyen français*. For each work listed, the principal editions are listed, followed by translations, adaptations, and critical works. The latter include both books and periodical articles. There are two indexes, one by names of original authors and titles of works, the other by names of modern editors and modern authors of critical works.

The *Bibliografía de literatura hispánica* by José Simón Díaz is a first attempt at a comprehensive bibliography of all the Hispanic literatures, and it promises to be an extremely valuable work when complete. The first volume, General historical and critical works, is divided broadly by language, Castilian, Catalan, Galician, and Basque, the Castilian being further subdivided to differentiate between the literatures of Spain and the Spanish American countries. Periodical articles and unpublished works such as theses and lectures are included and whenever possible references are given to book reviews. Library locations are frequently noted. Volume 2, General bibliographies, will be divided by subject and later volumes, devoted to individual bibliographies, will be arranged by author.

History

Medieval.—Festschriften and other homage volumes published in honor of scholars, occasions, or institutions include many scholarly contributions usually not easily found because they are not indexed. This makes the *Index of Mediaeval Studies published in Festschriften, 1865-1946* by H. F. Williams particularly helpful as it provides an index to the studies concerning medieval art, customs, history, philosophy, literature, language, and science of Western Europe.

It covers more than 5,000 items from about 500 volumes, with the emphasis on Romanic material. Included are a list of Festschriften, a list of reviews of some 170 Festschriften, an index of authors, and one of subjects.

United States.—*A Guide to the Microfilm Collection of Early State Records* issued by the Photoduplication Service of the Library of Congress was begun in 1941 as a joint project of the Library of Congress and the University of North Carolina to locate and reproduce early state legislative proceedings. When the project was resumed after the war the coverage was expanded to include also statutory laws, constitutional records, administrative records, executive records, court records, some local records, records of American Indian nationals, and a miscellany group. It is an index to over 2,500,000 pages of records represented on 160,000 feet of microfilm. The general arrangement is by state subdivided by the classifications noted above. Library locations and reel numbers are given for each item.

Great Britain.—The third volume in the series of *Bibliographies of British History* covers the eighteenth century, 1714-1789 and is edited by Stanley Pargellis and D. J. Medley. It follows the same general plan as the earlier volumes by Conyers Read (Tudor period, 1485-1603) and Godfrey Davies (Stuart period, 1603-1714). The emphasis is on contemporary and source materials but secondary works are also mentioned. William Kent's *Encyclopaedia of London*, originally published in 1937 has been issued in a revised edition noting changes caused by the war.

Russia.—A useful *Guide to Research in Russian History* by Charles Morley is designed primarily to serve as a handbook for students but it will also fill a much wider need and certain features will make it very

helpful to the reference librarian. For example, titles are given in transliteration, in many cases indication is given of the location of copies in American libraries, and the most important entries are starred. The main sections cover (1) Russian collections in American libraries; (2) Basic historical aids; (3) Encyclopedias, atlases, geographical dictionaries, (4) Biographical dictionaries and collective biographies; (5) Russian bibliography; (6) Russian historical sources; (7) Periodicals and newspapers; (8) Russian historiography.

The *Guide to Soviet Bibliographies* compiled by John T. Dorosh and issued by the General Reference and Bibliography Division of the Library of Congress lists separately published bibliographies published in Russia or relating to Russia which are available in the Library of Congress. It includes in the main, bibliographies published since 1917 and in a few cases lists bibliographies which appear in periodicals or in books not primarily bibliographic in content, when they have special importance. The arrangement is by class with author and title index.

Orient.—The *Handbook of Oriental History* edited by C. H. Philips of the London University School of Oriental and African Studies is intended as "a companion to Oriental historical studies," covering the Near and Middle East, India and Pakistan, South-East Asia and the Archipelago, China and Japan, from ancient to modern times (except that for the Near East, 622 A.D.

is the beginning date). The volume includes methods of romanization of place and personal names, glossaries of useful terms (including weights and measures), systems of dates and their relation to the Gregorian calendar, and lists of dynasties and rulers with dates.

UNESCO has sponsored the publication of *Dix années d'études byzantines; bibliographie internationale, 1939-1948* by the Association Internationale des Études Byzantines. Citing more than 2,800 references on Byzantine studies from nineteen countries, it covers, in addition to general works, books and articles on philology, literature, history, archeology, art and music, and includes material from some 250 journals and reviews. Entries for each country were submitted by national collaborators and therefore vary somewhat, but bibliographical detail seems adequate and accurate. There are full author and subject indexes.

Coptic

Winifred Kammerer's *Coptic Bibliography* contains more than 3,000 references to Coptic texts and to books and periodical articles on Coptic philology, literature, history, religion, and art. Early works are included although most items are from the late 19th and 20th centuries with an attempt to cover material published in all countries through 1948. Many entries are annotated and some contain references to important reviews.

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Quality Loss in Newspaper Microfilm

In the interest of the reading public both present and future, it is the function of the American Library Association Committee on Photo Duplication to draw to the attention of librarians and other contracting parties the importance of maintaining standard quality for newspaper microfilm.

The Committee points out that the recent trend to high reduction ratios has led to much microfilm of poor quality. The use of a ratio of reduction beyond the old 16:1 may not in itself affect the quality, if the work is carefully done on a camera of high resolving power, with fine grain film stock, proper lighting and extreme care in processing. The evenness of the lighting of the original seems to be of the utmost importance.

The Committee has made tests of microfilm from various sources. The Committee finds that the quality appears to be less than standard. When facing pages of a normal newspaper are microfilmed in Position Two, that is with the lines of the text parallel to the edge of the film, or when facing pages of tabloid newspapers are filmed in Position Three, that is with the lines of the text running across the film, ratios of nineteen or twenty diameters are required. There should be no difficulty with tabloid newspapers on lighting, but the lighting problem on the larger

paper is a difficult one.

On such microfilm as the Committee has examined the legibility is seriously affected. The density varies within the frame especially on the corners and in some cases the small type tends to fill in even in the center of the frame. This latter defect points to lack of resolution.

Naturally such deviations as noted above make it extremely difficult for the reader on any reading machine. A more exacting test is the making of paper enlargements to the full original size. This procedure readily reveals defects, since any deviation on the film image is multiplied several times on the paper. Care was taken in the tests to use a standard Recordak Enlarger and to enlarge only one page at a time, not the whole frame. And since some newspapers have uneven inking, the test included more than one page.

In the interest of the reading public librarians should demand microfilm of standard quality, whether made by library or commercial laboratories.

In addition the Committee wishes to point out that when the microfilm positive is the only form in which the library has the newspaper (and this is becoming more and more true as libraries cease binding originals) it is essential to make a legible enlargement.

Professional Needs in Negro Colleges

Mr. Marshall is librarian, Lincoln University (Missouri).

The Recruiting Committee of the A.C.R.L., at a meeting in February, 1951, asked to have a survey made of the existing and future needs of Negro colleges and universities for professional librarians. It was suggested that a sub-committee be formed to make the survey and that the report be ready by the summer meeting of the American Library Association. Selected to serve on the sub-committee were: Mrs. Leola M. Ross, Librarian, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Paul M. Smith, Librarian, Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana; Miss Frances V. Smith, Librarian, Texas College Library, Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Mary M. Turner, Assistant Librarian, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri. A. P. Marshall, a member of the A.C.R.L. committee acted as chairman.¹

Questionnaires were sent to a total of 58 institutions and were returned by 41 (70 per cent). Many of the returns indicated that no vacancies existed at the present or in the foreseeable future. Fifty-one vacancies were reported, ranging from administrative or highly technical positions to general assistantships. Since no effort was made to determine which of the positions required specific training, it can only be reported that most of the reporting institutions do prefer some technical knowledge for the positions indicated. Typing is regarded as necessary by 18 of those reporting; education 12; social science, 11; humanities, 8; French, 6; science, 6; Spanish, 3; journalism, 1.

Only 39 percent of the salaries offered for

¹Copies of the full report of the sub-committee are available from A. P. Marshall, Lincoln University Library, Jefferson City, Missouri.

professional librarians were above the A.L.A. Minimum Standards. Most of them ranged from \$2,100 to \$3,000.

New graduates of library schools would be acceptable by 26 of the colleges reporting, while 4 indicated otherwise. Other information checked by the latter seemed to indicate that more experience was desired for the positions open. A man would be preferable to a woman in only one of the positions, while 25 indicated that either would be acceptable. Two colleges would prefer women.

In answer to the question of whether race would be a factor in the employment of professional librarians, 17 indicated that it would, while 10 reported that it would not. Those reporting in the affirmative are notably in the deep south, while those indicating a negative answer are either outside of the South or in border states.

There are 137 trained librarians in the 41 institutions reporting, the highest number being 21, the second highest, 12. Most of the institutions ranged between 1 professional (13) and 2 professionals (8).

Librarians filled out the questionnaires for 26 of the reporting institutions. Presidents filled them out in 12; the president's secretary, 1; and the dean, 1.

Number of vacancies reported for each of the major professional positions were:

Administrative	3
Reference	11
Circulation	13
Periodicals	10
Catalogers	4
Reference-Circulation	1
General Assistant	2
Research and Readers Adviser	1
Law	1
Order	1
Journalism	1
Other	3

By MARGARET CRESSATY

Integration of Chinese Publications

Miss Cressaty, formerly librarian of the von KleinSmid Library of World Affairs, University of Southern California, is now librarian, College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles.

THE THOUGHT of devising a system of classification, to see it grow, and to modify it has tantalized many a librarian. It would be pleasant to sit in an ivory tower and have the time to meditate on a classification for a body of knowledge. The task would have its reward in the exactness of the fit of the scheme to the chosen group of books and subject. However, most libraries cannot afford the specialists and provide the continuity of staff that special schemes entail.

Useful articles have been written about the classification of special collections. However, applying a special classification scheme to books just because they are in a foreign language may result in considerable expense. Can books in a foreign language be classified according to the one used by the library? Is a special scheme worth the effort? These are questions to ponder. There is no entirely right answer; it depends too much on the library's needs and resources.

Articles on the classification and cataloging of publications in Chinese which have appeared recently in professional publications have involved special schemes of classification and the maintenance of a staff with a reading knowledge of Chinese. This discussion will present a simpler method of procedure. In the von KleinSmid Library of World Affairs at the University of

Southern California, there is a collection of approximately 500 titles in the Chinese language. The subjects vary considerably from the classics (belles lettres, philosophy, history, etc.), archaeology (Chinese inscriptions on bone and bronze), and art to education and government reports. The publication dates range from 1600 to date. This wide range of subject matter and length of period covered presented a problem. Since Chinese characters have undergone many changes from the time they were inscribed on bones, a knowledge of present-day Chinese characters would not be sufficient. And modern Chinese publications are often done in characters that imitate ancient script.

Since there was not available at that time (1938) a staff member with a knowledge of both Chinese and cataloging, it was decided to secure the services of a graduate Chinese student, Vincent Shih, who was studying for a doctorate in philosophy. Mr. Shih had a knowledge of both ancient and current ideographic symbols and also a proficiency in Chinese calligraphy. This is an important quality since the Chinese are critical of how the characters are written.

For several hours each afternoon, Mr. Shih would dictate the transliteration of the title pages to the cataloger. When the subject matter was not comparable immediately to the English, Mr. Shih would give further information in order to assist in the classification of the book. From this the cataloger prepared a draft of the main entry card. Mr. Shih checked the transliteration (Wade-Giles system), translation,

and prepared the card in Chinese.

The form followed on the English catalog cards was the usual one with the author's name inverted (inverted in the English sense since the Chinese write the last name first and then the first name; the first name is hyphenated frequently with the middle name) and entered in Roman type. The title, place, publisher and date were entered in the body of the card. Generally the collation was given in detail since Chinese material often has many prefaces, introductions, etc. that are numbered separately. However, when the collation became too involved the total pagination was indicated in brackets and the note "various pagings" used. Since much of the material is rare or had been issued in several editions, it was thought best to indicate collation in detail when possible.

That the text is Chinese was mentioned in a note. Another note gave the translation of the title. Other facts, such as fore-edge painting, relation to other editions, and various names of the author were given in notes. This meant an extremely full card but it was believed that the intrinsic value of the information far outweighed the time of typing and space. It should be explained that pica type was used; if elite type had been used, the additional space could have been used to an advantage by having the Chinese characters on each card. These characters could be placed on the reverse of the card.

It must be understood that Romanization to the Chinese is almost like another language. The Chinese characters are much easier for anyone with a knowledge of Chinese to read. The Romanization was used because of the time element and because it was hoped that the catalog would be used by students who were learning Chinese. There was even in 1938 a goodly number of students studying Chinese at the

University. Some of them planned to use it in the foreign service, some in foreign trade, and others just because they wanted to learn Chinese.

For the purposes of the collection, the Library of Congress subject headings were used. Each entry had an added entry "Chinese books" or "Chinese periodicals"; or, really two added entries since one card was in the Romanized type and the other in Chinese script. On the reverse of the Chinese card the Romanization of the author's name and title were typed. (This was for the benefit of the cataloger.) Under the heading "Chinese books" there were two divisions—the Chinese cards filed by stroke and the Romanized arranged alphabetically. This provides a file for those who read Chinese and one for those who do not. During World War II these files were used intensively by government officials. Title cards using the Romanized title were made. When the publication was a translation of a foreign work, the original title was used also for an entry.

As for a classification system, the Library of Congress schedules were used. The value of a separate scheme was considered carefully. However, it would have several disadvantages. First of all, it would not conform to the scheme used in the library. There would be the confusion caused by a different type of notation. By using the Library of Congress classification, the English edition of Sun Yat-sen's *Three People's Principles* could be placed next to the Chinese. Of course, some libraries may want to shelve the Chinese material separately, but in other libraries it may be advantageous to have editions in various languages shelved together.

The Stanford University Libraries use the Dewey Decimal Classification, and the Library of the Ministry of Education uses the Nanking system of book numbers. An-

other scheme is used at the University of California and still another at Claremont Colleges. In these libraries, there were other factors that influenced the decisions.

While the Oriental Department of the Library of Congress is very helpful in supplying information, it would solve more problems if its cards were available for distribution. Or, if the Harvard Yenching Institute's *A Classical Catalogue of Chinese Books* were further along; (only three volumes have been issued of the intended 10 or 12); if each volume were indexed; and, if more information were given for each entry, its classification scheme might surmount the obstacle of being distinct from that used for the remainder of the collection in the library. Since only the largest university libraries have room for the Harvard-Yenching card catalog, its use is not considered.

It would then seem that for the smaller, departmental, or more specialized library it would be better to classify and catalog the Chinese publications in accordance with the accepted procedure for other books. How many libraries have adopted a special scheme for German or French books? Or, for Arabic or Hebrew since these involve different scripts? True, they are often shelved in special sections, but this is done generally when the open shelf system is used and to permit browsing.

The cataloger should consider carefully the purpose of the Chinese collection in the particular library. The disadvantages of an elaborate system are many. And, provided there is someone who reads Chinese and can make a catalog in Chinese alone, will not its use be restricted to his hours and to those who read Chinese?

In contrast, the simpler scheme as outlined allows any librarian to go to the

catalog and to turn to the same subject heading as for books in English and to find how many books there are in Chinese on a given subject. It permits the research worker to find the book he wants and if he does not read Chinese he can have it translated.

While the simplest method of cataloging is the one that conforms to the one in use in the library, some attention should be given Chinese tradition in the matter of binding. In the von KleinSmid Library, ivory clips were secured from China and cases made of card board and cloth were fastened with them. These were copied from Chinese cases. Blue muslin was used to cover most of the cases, since blue symbolized wisdom.

While some very excellent classification schemes and cataloging routines have been developed for special subjects, it would seem that books in a foreign language and script can be classified and cataloged in the same manner as other books in the library's collection. University libraries with large collections of foreign books will, no doubt, continue to devise new schemes and smaller libraries benefit from the results. However, until such schemes are proven to fill the needs of the smaller libraries, the use of the classification scheme and catalog rules already in use will integrate the foreign books in the collection and help to make them more accessible. While special schemes have many advantages, the temptation to devise one should be governed by the permanence of the staff, its size, the number of specialists available, and the necessity to inform the general staff of the ramifications of the special classifications. Publications in Chinese as well as books in other languages can be integrated into the library's collection and classification scheme.

By J. L. JONES

Library Services in Land-Grant Colleges Teaching Agriculture

Mr. Jones is pharmacy librarian, University of Wisconsin.

IN 1950 a questionnaire was sent to 68 of the 70 land-grant colleges to determine the library services offered.¹ The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the School of Mines and Metallurgy of the University of Missouri do not maintain instruction in agriculture, and therefore were not included.

Of the 68 questionnaires sent, 55 were answered, representing a return of 80 per cent. Twenty-seven were from universities and 28 from colleges.

In the questionnaire, the services were divided according to: (a) orientation, (b) encouragement of reading, (c) courses of instruction, and (d) special services.

Orientation

According to the findings, most libraries did try to orient students to the library. Sixty-five per cent had handbooks, tours, lectures, films, exhibits and publications concerning the library.

Handbooks were prepared by over 70 per cent of the libraries. South Dakota State College mentioned distributing 500 handbooks, and North Carolina State College distributed 1000 a year.

Eighty per cent had tours to acquaint students with the library. The number varied from one to 46 a year. These were

mentioned as a part of freshman week by six libraries. Washington State College had tours on the request of faculty members.

Lectures concerning the library and its use were given by 76 per cent of the libraries. These were given occasionally and were mentioned specifically for freshmen by two libraries. Thirteen lectures a year were given at Clemson College, South Carolina, on the use of the library.

Films on the arrangement of the library were used by Tennessee, Nebraska, and Wyoming universities, Prairie View A & M College of Texas, Alcorn A & M College, Mississippi, Colorado A & M, Oklahoma A & M and Maryland State College. The State College of Washington presented a film slide series with a prepared script "Approval to the library" in the freshman English classes in close cooperation with that department. It stressed the location of the library, reference tools and service points. Some follow-up was made by many of the instructors after the lecture. The script was read or a verbal commentary was given with the slides and a question-and-answer period was held at the conclusion of the lecture.

Library exhibits were arranged by about 73 per cent of the libraries. The number varied from one to 35 a year.

Seventy per cent of the libraries published notices and articles concerning library resources and facilities in university publications.

¹ U.S. Department of Agriculture. Office of Experiment Stations. *List of Land Grant Colleges in the U.S.*, November 1949.

Encouragement of Reading

New books were displayed by 91 per cent of the libraries. These displays were continuous at Massachusetts University, Pennsylvania State College, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Minnesota University, and New Mexico State College. Cornell displayed all new books for two weeks. Clemson College, Missouri University, Louisiana State and North Carolina University had new displays three times a year, while others had 40 or more.

Periodicals were displayed by 69 per cent of the libraries. Most of these were continuous, with the current issues being in the reading room.

Radio talks were given on books by 11 of the libraries (20 per cent). Utah State College had a radio series, and Colorado A & M had radio talks weekly. At South Dakota State College they were given by the English department. Other schools giving radio talks about the library were: Illinois, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Michigan, Kentucky, Oregon and Iowa.

Lists of new books were sent to faculty members by 85 per cent of the libraries. The frequency varied greatly; however, most of them were sent monthly. Arkansas Agricultural library sent lists of new bulletins quarterly and the general library sent lists of new books.

Displays and bulletin boards on timely and interesting topics were used by 84 per cent. The number varied from three to over 50 a year, while others were continuous.

Duplicates were given or loaned to dormitories or infirmaries by 12 libraries. Rental collections were available at 13 per cent of the colleges.

Stacks were open to all patrons in 29 per cent of the libraries. This practice was most common where there was a separate agricultural library. Stacks were open

only to graduate students and faculty in about 60 per cent of the schools. In some schools undergraduates could use the stacks by obtaining special permission. Clemson College and the University of Wisconsin had stacks open to all in the agricultural library, but not in the central library. Therefore, the actual percentage having stacks open throughout the library system was less than 30 per cent. Those who did indicate open stacks in both the agricultural and general section were the University of Alaska, Hawaii University and North Dakota State College. Oregon State preferred all open stacks, but this was not possible due to the arrangement of the building. They do have three divisional reading rooms for literature, science and engineering. They definitely felt the literature in these areas was more easily and effectively used than that in the closed stacks.

Courses of Instruction

Forty-five per cent of the schools gave instruction in the use of the library in an abridged course, usually in freshman English. At Clemson College, all English students spent one week on the use of the library. At Hawaii University it was given in all freshman English classes, and at Mississippi State all freshmen and transfer students were given library instruction. At North Carolina University, lessons were given by the English department using the library handbook. At Purdue University, one to three lectures were given in each course.

There were 18 per cent of the schools in this study which had a required course on the use of the library. At Maryland and New Hampshire Universities it was required only in some departments. Prairie View A & M College, Texas, had a required course for all freshmen and new

students. A few of the other schools requiring library instruction were: Utah, South Dakota, North Dakota and Iowa State Colleges.

An elective course on the use of the library was offered by 31 per cent of the schools, and 36 per cent gave some instruction to upper-classmen and graduate students. In some cases this consisted of a few lectures, while in other schools, such as Clemson College, classes were given one hour a week for a term to certain groups. In schools giving this instruction, it was often limited to a few departments.

Approximately 25 per cent of the schools gave no instruction in the use of the library.

Special Services

Only 11 libraries could supply both microfilm and photostat copies. There were 13 libraries that prepared microfilm and 19 which made photostats. In general, those having one service usually had the other.

Photostat and microfilm copies were ordered for patrons by 78 per cent of the libraries. Those not ordering them were mostly the smaller schools where less graduate work is done.

Most of the libraries secured and made interlibrary loans.

Reference collections for special classes were assembled by 65 per cent. Readers advisory service was, in general, given by staff members and most often done by the

head librarian.

Telephone and messenger service was reported by 62 per cent in the study.

About 40 per cent of the libraries had audio-visual services, such as films, slides and recordings. Only 27 per cent had all three of these.

Periodicals were circulated by 69 per cent of the libraries, but this service was usually restricted to faculty members and graduate students.

Conclusion

The librarians in this study were aware of the importance of giving service. A number of libraries indicated their services would be increased when new buildings were ready. Others realized their services were inadequate but were hampered by a shortage of staff and facilities. Increased instruction in the use of the library appeared to be one of the greatest needs. This does not actually take more facilities, but would tend to increase the use of the library. With the increase in graduate work and the amount of literature available, librarians generally are agreed that this instruction is necessary.

This study also revealed the meager use of audio-visual materials and an expressed need for expansion in this area.

The sincere interest of present librarians in expansion of services promises a greater growth in library effectiveness in the near future.

Drexel Offers Scholarships

The School of Library Science, Drexel Institute of Technology, will grant three full tuition scholarships for the academic year 1952-53. The School offers a one-year curriculum leading to the degree of Master of Science in Library Science. These scholarships are awarded to graduates of approved colleges and universities who are American citizens. Applicants must have achieved high academic standing and be in need of financial aid.

Application should be made to the Dean of the School of Library Science, Drexel Institute of Technology, 32nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania, before April 1, 1952. Inquiries concerning scholarship aid to foreign students may also be addressed to the Dean.

League of Nations Documents and Publications Comparable With or Continued in United Nations Publications¹

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NOW THAT the United Nations has completed its 5th year as a publisher of official documents, it seems fitting and appropriate that a survey of the scope of its documentation in comparison with that of the League of Nations should be made for those interested in this field.

To a considerable number of librarians the vast collection of League publications, which were acquired by many American libraries in the period 1920-1946 covering the activities of a now defunct international organization, may appear to have only a historical value for the student of international affairs. But an examination of the various series of official documents of the United Nations reveals that some serials have been continued with only slight changes in title while in many fields there is a continuity of subject matter in the publication, even though the form may be somewhat altered. In carrying out its work in the technical field, the United Nations has taken over the powers and functions assigned to the League of Nations under the terms of more than 50 international conventions. These were transferred to the United Nations as of October 1946 and cover such broad subjects as communications and transit, economic and financial questions, the work of narcotic drug control, health questions, legal questions and those of a social and humanitarian character.

¹ Paper presented at meeting of Public Documents Committee, A.L.A., July 12, 1957, Chicago.

On 18 April, 1946, the 21st, and last, Assembly of the League of Nations adopted a resolution for the dissolution of this great international organization and a Board of Liquidation was appointed to give effect to the decisions in this resolution. The League Assembly of 1946 also adopted three resolutions concerning the assumption by the United Nations of functions, powers and activities hitherto performed by the League. These resolutions deal with: (1) the transfer to the United Nations Secretariat of the original texts of treaties and international agreements, with the exception of the Conventions of the International Labour Organisation; (2) the assumption without interruption, by the United Nations or by Specialized Agencies of functions and powers performed by the League under international agreements of a technical and non-political character; and (3) the assumption by the United Nations of any non-political activities of the League which the United Nations might decide to undertake.

For the present study and for greater ease of comparison, the publications of the League of Nations and those of the United Nations may be divided into four main groups:

1. General periodical and serial publications;
2. Publications prepared by the Sections of the League of Nations Secretariat and by the substantive Departments of the United Nations Secretariat;
3. Document series issued by the principal organs of the League of Nations and the United Nations;

4. Studies and reports, or monographs.

It is obviously impossible to analyze these four categories in any detail in a paper of this sort, but attention should be directed to the continuance of the subject contents of some of the most important League of Nations publications in those now issued by the United Nations.

1. General Periodical and Serial Publications

The basic serial publication covering the activities of the two principal organs of the League of Nations—the Assembly and the Council—was the *Official Journal* and its Special Supplements; which first appeared in 1920 and was published as a monthly until March 1940. The Assembly or the Council could deal at its meetings "with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world." Commencing with its 16th session in January 1922 and continuing to its 107th session in 1939 the Minutes of the Council were incorporated in the *Official Journal*. In the first two years, the edition was bilingual, English and French, but from January 1922 two separate editions were issued. The *Official Journal* also contained the texts of reports adopted by the Council, as well as the principal documents received or despatched by the Secretariat of the League.

The Assembly of the League met annually in ordinary session and could be convened in extraordinary or special sessions by request, accepted by a majority of the Member States. The *Records* of the first three sessions, 1920-1922, were published as a separate series. From the 4th to the 21st ordinary sessions (as well as the special sessions) the *Records*, which included the texts of the debates of the plenary meetings, the minutes of the committees, the resolutions adopted, and an index, appeared in the numbered series of *Official Journal, Special Supplements*.

Publications of the United Nations comparable with the Minutes of the League Council and the Records of Assemblies, though differing in form, and not classed as periodicals, are the *Official Records* of the five organs and the supplements and annexes thereto. These comprise five series: (1) the *Official Records* of the General Assembly, (2) of the Security Council, (3) of the Economic

and Social Council, (4) of the Trusteeship Council and (5) of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The annual reports of the three Councils to the General Assembly of the United Nations are published as Supplements to the *Official Records of the General Assembly*.

The *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization*, published as a Supplement to the *Official Records of the General Assembly*, is a United Nations publication similar in scope to the annual report, with its supplement, made by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the Assembly on the work of the Council and the Secretariat, entitled *Reports on the Work of the League since the . . . Session of the Assembly*, which was issued in the numerical Assembly Documents series for each ordinary session.

Monthly Summary of the League of Nations and United Nations Bulletin

The *Monthly Summary of the League of Nations* contained a general survey of the work of the League and the Permanent Court of International Justice, including the text of the resolutions of the annual session of the Assembly. Important documents on a wide variety of subjects were printed as supplements at irregular intervals.

It was first issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat in April 1921 and appeared in six language editions: English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Czech. The last issue is dated January-February 1940. The periodical which is comparable with the *Monthly Summary* is the *United Nations Bulletin*, published by the United Nations Department of Public Information twice each month. From August 1946 to December 1947 it was issued weekly under the title *United Nations Weekly Bulletin*. Each issue contains an authoritative account of the work of the Organization and the Specialized Agencies. Reports and analyses of the current activities of all the United Nations organs, as well as background articles, appear regularly. Special articles and statements by leading United Nations personalities surveying their particular work are featured. The *Bulletin*, which is currently issued in separate English, French and Spanish

editions, is illustrated with photographs, charts and maps, and includes digests of United Nations meetings and a monthly calendar of international meetings.

Library Publications

Two periodicals have been continued in the same volume series by the United Nations Library at Geneva under the same titles used for many years. They are the *Monthly List of Selected Articles*, which first appeared under that name in January 1930 and the *Monthly List of Books Catalogued in the Library of the League of Nations*, (now *United Nations*) Volume I of which appeared in January, 1928. At present both are issued for sale not monthly, in spite of their titles, but at intervals in the form of combined numbers.

The United Nations Headquarters Library at New York issues a monthly list of all books published in the current or the preceding year, which have been added to the library collections, entitled *New Publications in the United Nations Headquarters Library*, and also publishes irregularly a *Selected List of Periodical Articles in the United Nations Headquarters Library*.

2. Publications Prepared by Substantive Departments of the United Nations or Sections of the League of Nations Secretariat

The publications described below which emanate from departments of the Secretariat of the United Nations—the Department of Economic Affairs, the Department of Social Affairs, Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Legal Department—may be classed as periodicals and serials. A number of these publications are, in effect, continuations of similar ones prepared by the various Sections of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, such as the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service, Economic Relations, Social Questions, Mandates, Legal, Communications and Transit, and Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

Economics, Finance and Statistics

The Statistical Office of the United Nations, in the Department of Economic Affairs, compiles and publishes the *Monthly Bulletin*

of Statistics. This compares with the same title begun in 1919 by the Supreme Economic Council and issued from 1921 through July 1946 by the League of Nations Economic Intelligence Service, and continued from August 1946 by the United Nations. The *Bulletin* keeps up to date the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. Each issue of the *Bulletin* contains over 170 pages of tables and charts with data from more than 70 countries, with figures reduced to common units of measurement to facilitate international comparison. The text and explanatory notes appear in both English and French.

With the publication in 1949 of the first volume of the new series entitled *Statistical Yearbook*, the United Nations has taken up one of the most valuable traditions of the League of Nations. Its predecessor, the *International Statistical Year-Book 1926*, was first published by the League in 1927 and changed its name in 1931 to *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations*. Seventeen issues appeared, ending with the one dated 1942/44, published in 1945.

The Statistical Office of the United Nations has been able to improve upon the high standards set by the League and has enriched the contents. In the second issue published in 1950, international statistical data are presented from 250 countries and territories for the two decades 1930-1949, covering a wide variety of subjects.

A further collection of international demographic statistics, formerly published by the League of Nations in its *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* and in the annual *Statistical Year-Book*, is now available in the *Demographic Yearbook* which is prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in collaboration with the Department of Social Affairs. The volume for 1948 covers the available figures for all major countries and territories for the period 1932-47 and has a 50-page bibliography. The second issue appeared in 1951 and includes data for 1948 and 1949.

The Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations is continuing the series of *Population Studies* which were initiated by the Committee of Experts for the Study of Demographic Problems, appointed by the Council of the League of Nations on 16 January 1939.

The League of Nations Economic, Financial and Transit Department during the period of 1944-46, when it was on mission at Princeton, published studies on the economic demography of Europe and the Soviet Union.

In addition, the Statistical Office is continuing many other former League statistical publications in the field of international trade and balance of payments. For example, it has just issued the *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics 1950* which carries on the League publication, discontinued in 1939, entitled *International Trade Statistics*.

The volume bearing the title of *Balance of Payments, 1939-1945*, while appearing under United Nations imprint, was prepared by the Secretariat of the League of Nations. It concludes the series of balance-of-payments reviews begun by the League in 1924 under the title *Memorandum on Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Balances, 1910-1923*. The work on the series, discontinued during the war period, was resumed in the latter part of 1945 by the League of Nations Economic, Financial and Transit Department, (then at Princeton, N.J.), with a view to bringing out in one volume the information on balance of payments that had become available since 1938, the last year previously covered. The data which were available by the middle of 1946 were largely completed when the transfer to the United Nations of the economic and statistical activities of the League of Nations took place. Certain additional information has become available since the substantive work on the volume was closed. Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund has begun collecting information on post-war balances of payments.

In 1938 the League of Nations Committee of Statistical Experts began studying the classification of international business transactions with a view to the framing of a new model scheme. The war interrupted the work, but in 1945 a draft classification was ready and was circulated to governments for observations and comments in the early part of 1946. This *Note on Balance of Payments Statistics* has been published by the United Nations Statistical Office in the former League of Nations series of *Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods* as No. 7. Six issues have appeared with League of Nations imprint and the series is being continued by

the United Nations under the same title

Annual Surveys

One of the most significant and widely used of the annual surveys was the League of Nations *World Economic Survey*, which numbered 11 volumes in the period 1927-1944. The subject matter is now covered in the United Nations *World Economic Report* and in the special annual area studies, such as the *Economic Survey of Europe*, the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, the *Economic Survey of Latin America*; and the *Review of Economic Conditions in the Middle East* and the *Review of Economic Conditions in Africa*, both of which have been issued as supplements to the *World Economic Report 1949-50*.

These annual publications are supplemented by the *Economic Bulletin for Europe* and the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, prepared by the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, respectively. Three separate issues covering the first, second and third quarters of the year are published, providing a statistical summary and periodic review; the analyses for the fourth quarter are included in the annual volume.

Additional statistical data on timber, steel and coal may be found in the quarterly bulletin on *Timber Statistics*, prepared jointly by the secretariats of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe*; and in the *Monthly Bulletin of Coal Statistics*, both of which are issued by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe in bilingual English-French editions.

Transport and Communications

The Communications and Transit Organization of the League of Nations had the task of studying measures likely to ensure the freedom of communications and transit by land and sea, on navigable waterways and in the air, and to co-ordinate the work of the numerous international bodies dealing with these questions. It carried on these functions through (1) general and special conferences; (2) an Advisory and Technical Committee; (3) the Communications and

Transit Section of the League Secretariat; (4) Permanent Committees; and (5) Temporary Committees.

The comparable work under United Nations auspices may be found in the reports of the Transport and Communications Commission (a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council) which are published as Supplements to the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* and in the *Transport and Communications Review*, quarterly publication of the Division of Transport and Communications of the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs. The *Review* serves as a medium for the publication of special studies and information on the co-ordination of the work and activities of various international agencies concerned with transport and communications. The first number was issued in 1948 and superseded the *Monthly Summary of Important Events in the Field of Transport and Communications* (first published by the League of Nations, (first published by the League of Nations in separate English and French editions.

In 1950, the Transport Division of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe published the first volume of the *Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics, 1949*, which is a general review of the transport situation in Europe with special reference to the volume of traffic, networks of inland transport, mobile equipment, etc. The statistical information in this annual is an expansion of figures given in the League of Nations *Statistical Year-Book*.

The United Nations has convened in the past two years a series of conferences on maritime transport, road and motor transport, customs conventions on touring, etc., which have resulted in international conventions either amending or carrying forward the work begun in similar conferences under the League of Nations.

A revision was made by the United Nations in 1948 of the valuable compilation published in 1945 by the Communications and Transit Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, entitled *List of Multilateral Conventions, Agreements, etc. Relating to Transport and Communications Questions*.

Social Welfare Publications

The publications covering social questions,

formerly issued as *Annual Reports* by the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Social Questions and by the Child Welfare Information Centre, are continued by the United Nations Social Commission and the Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. Under the terms of the international conventions on traffic in women and children and the suppression of the circulation of obscene publications, the League of Nations received annual reports from governments on violations of these agreements. The *Summary of Annual Reports on Traffic in Women and Children* and the *Summary of Annual Reports on Traffic in Obscene Publications* are prepared by the United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

The former publication of the League of Nations Child Welfare Information Centre entitled *Summary of the Legislative and Administrative Series of Documents* now appears as a United Nations publication, which summarizes the texts of legislation passed during the year, and the annual reports on child and youth welfare submitted by governments. It now bears the title *Annual Report on Child and Youth Welfare*. The first issue under its new title, placed on sale, covered information received between 1 April 1947 and 31 March 1948.

The reports of the sessions of the Social Commission, whose functions may be regarded as comparable with those of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Social Questions, are published as Supplements to the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*.

Narcotic Drug Control

The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs has undertaken the preparatory work on the replacement of the eight international conventions on narcotic drugs by a single agreement which would strengthen and simplify the international control of the drug traffic. The first of these conventions was signed at The Hague on 23 January 1912 and the others resulted from international conferences held in the years 1925, 1931 and 1936 under League of Nations auspices. The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs replaces the former League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs and makes its reports to the Economic and Social Council.

These are printed as Supplements to the *Official Records of the Council*. The Commission continues the League publication of the *Summary of Annual Reports of Governments*, and also the *Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures* reported to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

The two other bodies dealing with the control of traffic in drugs—the Permanent Central Opium Board, set up by the League of Nations Council in December 1928 under the Geneva Convention of 1925, and the Drug Supervisory Body, provided for in the 1931 Convention—continue to submit their reports to the Economic and Social Council, namely: *Statistics of Narcotics and the Work of the Board* and the annual statement by the Drug Supervisory Board entitled *Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs*.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs has been responsible for carrying on the work of the League Secretariat by the publication of the *Annual Summary of Laws and Regulations Relating to Control of Narcotic Drugs*.

In October 1949, the first issue of the *Bulletin on Narcotics*, a quarterly prepared by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Secretariat, was published in separate English and French editions. This periodical contains technical and scientific studies on narcotic drugs, articles on legislation and administration in various countries, and a bibliography of current literature.

Trusteeship Publications

The international trusteeship system set up under Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations supersedes the mandates system provided for by the terms of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which was designed to secure the well-being and development of the peoples in the territories who have not yet attained their independence or self-government. A Permanent Mandates Commission, consisting of experts, was constituted by the League Council to receive and examine the annual reports submitted by the governments which had received the mandates for these territories at the close of World War I. This examination was recorded in the published *Minutes of the Commission*.

Nine trusteeship agreements covering the former mandated territories in Africa and the Pacific were approved by the General As-

sembly of the United Nations in 1946. In 1947 the Security Council approved a trusteeship agreement for the strategic area of the Pacific Islands under United States administration—the Marshalls, Marianas and Carolines—formerly under Japanese mandate.

The approval of the trusteeship agreements made possible the formation of the Trusteeship Council which operates under the authority of the General Assembly and assists it in carrying out functions under these agreements. The Trusteeship Council also assists the Security Council with respect to strategic areas under trusteeship. An annual report, based on a questionnaire prepared by the Trusteeship Council, is required from the administrative authorities for each trust territory. These reports continue the series issued as government documents, not League of Nations publications, by the mandatory States.

The Trusteeship Council now examines these annual reports and issues *Official Records* which are comparable with the *Minutes of the Permanent Mandates Commission* of the League of Nations. Resolutions and reports of visiting missions to these territories appear in the Supplements. Reports of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly are issued as supplements to the *Official Records of the General Assembly*.

The texts of the League of Nations mandates were re-published by the United Nations in 1946 and the Trusteeship Agreements for nine territories were placed on sale in 1947.

Legal Publications

The Legal Department of the United Nations Secretariat, among its many other functions, maintains liaison with the International Court of Justice; carries on research work; prepares studies and memoranda to facilitate the work of the International Law Commission in the field of development and codification; prepares publications consisting of judicial reports, collections of agreements and collections of national legislation. Under the terms of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations it is responsible for the registration, recording and publication of treaties and agreements, which are printed in the United Nations *Treaty Series*.

This series is, in effect, a continuation of the League *Treaty Series*, published for more than 25 years and containing 205 volumes and

9 general indexes. The texts of the treaties and international agreements are published in their original languages, and English and French translations are provided when the official texts are not in these languages.

Each volume of the United Nations Treaty Series is divided into two parts. The first part contains treaties and international agreements registered with the Secretariat by States Members of the United Nations since 24 October 1945, and the second part contains instruments filed and recorded.

In order to avoid any gap between the last volume of the League of Nations Treaty Series and the first of the United Nations series, the Secretary-General invited the Members of the United Nations and the non-Member States to transmit to him for filing and publication all treaties and international agreements which had been entered into prior to the date of entry into force of the Charter on 24 October 1945, and not previously published in the League of Nations Treaty Series.

More than 50 volumes, containing some 1000 treaties and agreements, have been published to date. General index volumes for each 15 volumes will be published in English and French editions; two have appeared to date.

Two other publications for which the Legal Section of the League Secretariat was responsible have been brought up to date by the Legal Department of the United Nations. The first volume of a series which will report periodically on the status of international conventions and agreements, for which the Secretary-General of the United Nations acts as depositary, has been published under the title of *Signatures, Ratifications, Acceptances, Accessions, etc. Concerning the Multilateral Conventions and Agreements, etc.* Formerly this information was published annually in a list in the League of Nations *Official Journal, Special Supplement*.

The study of arbitration conventions and security treaties, issued by the League in 1927, has been published under practically the same title, and reproduces in full, in chronological order, the texts of treaties concluded from 1928-1948. This *Systematic Survey of Treaties of the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes* contains an analysis of the

provisions of over 200 treaties dealing with procedures and machinery.

3. Documents Series of Organs of the League of Nations and the United Nations

The two most important and most comprehensive series of documents issued by the League of Nations were the so-called C.M. and A. series. The first designation included all documents circulated to the Council of the League and to the Member States. They were numbered in sequence of circulation for each calendar year, and included both mimeographed documents circulated within the League organs and those printed and placed on public sale.

The Assembly documents, or A. series, were issued in numerical sequence for each Assembly in the order of publication date and have the number, assigned to a particular document, in Arabic numerals, after the "A," the year of the Assembly (if extraordinary session, the abbreviation Extr. followed), and the Roman numeral of the Section of the Secretariat responsible for its publication, or indicative of its subject matter.

The series of abbreviations used as document symbols on some 757 additional series was based to a large extent on the French name of the Committee, Commission, etc., from which it emanated. These were issued in sequence without regard to year of publication. An explanation of these symbols together with a list of those which appeared on sales publications from 1920-1936 will be found in Carroll's *Key to League of Nations Documents Placed on Public Sale* (5 vols., 1930-1938).

The comparable series in United Nations documentation are identifiable as Security Council or S/ documents in the general series of the Security Council, and the A/ documents in the general series of the General Assembly. Document numbers are assigned in a continuous numerical order in the same series in accordance with the order of registration with the United Nations Bureau of Documents. Three other series appear as a basic symbol of an organ on United Nations documents: E/ for the Economic and Social Council; T/ for the Trusteeship Council; and AEC/ for the Atomic Energy Commission.

The League of Nations documents issued

by its Economic Committee bore the symbol E. and the Permanent Mandates Commission which was superseded by the Trusteeship Council used the symbol C.P.M. (Commission permanente des mandats).

Symbols Compared

In addition to the general series of the main organs of the United Nations there are many other series which are designated by adding the symbols for committees or commissions, subcommittees or subcommissions, regional and special bodies to the basic symbol, which forms the first part of the symbols of all subseries. Within each of the five general series a document presented to the principal organ for consideration, or issued by it, is identified by an Arabic numeral following the symbol. For instance, A/800 is the 800th document in the General Assembly series.

Numbering of Sales Publications

The numbering of the sales publications, begun by the League of Nations in 1926, has been continued by the United Nations with some additions in the Roman numeral classification used to denote subject fields. Thirteen Roman numerals in addition to "General" appeared on League publications, whereas the United Nations publications offered for sale have categories I to XVII. The general publications of the United Nations which include rules of procedure, lists of delegations to the General Assembly, publications of the Department of Public Information, etc. are issued in category I. Every sales publication, except *Official Records*, the *Treaty Series*, and the various periodicals, carries on the inside front cover or on the reverse of the title page, a box containing "United Nations Publications. Sales No.: . . . , the year of publication, the category number of the publication (in Roman numerals) and the number of the publication within the category (in Arabic numerals)." Thus, 1951.IV.1 indicates that this publication was the first issued in category IV (Social Welfare Publications) for the year 1951. The official document symbol and date of registration should not be confused with the "Sales Number." The Department of Public Information assigns "sales numbers" comparable with the "Series of League of Nations Publications"

used on publications offered for sale in 1926 and thereafter by the League.

All of the League of Nations category numbers were used for United Nations publications, but some categories have been subdivided and four new sales categories were added. The following chart may be of interest in a comparison of the two systems of sales publication numbers.

Language Editions

The majority of League of Nations documents were printed in English and French editions, the two official languages. Some were issued in bilingual form and a very limited number of studies on economic and financial subjects were translated into Spanish.

The official languages of the United Nations are five in number: Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The working languages for most of the organs and subsidiary bodies, including the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat, are English and French, but the working languages of the General Assembly are English, French and Spanish; those of the Economic Commission for Europe are English, French and Russian, and those of the Economic Commission for Latin America are English, French and Spanish.

The *Official Records* eventually appear in each of the five official languages. Until the latter part of 1949 the *Official Records* of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council appeared in bilingual English-French editions and in separate monolingual editions in the three other official languages; now they appear in monolingual editions in each of the official languages. The *Official Records* of the Security Council and of the Atomic Energy Commission continue to appear in a bilingual English-French edition and separate Chinese, Russian and Spanish editions.

Catalog Cards

Over 300 American public and university libraries have acquired, through global subscription, collections of League of Nations documents placed on sale, which included the *Records of the Assembly*, *Minutes of the Council* and printed reports of committees and commissions, as well as periodicals, re-

Categories of Documents with Sales Number Designations

League of Nations	United Nations
General	I. General
I A. Administrative Commissions	
I B. Minorities	
II A. Economic & Financial	II A. Economic Stability & Employment Studies
II B. Economic Relations	II B. Economic Development Studies
	II C. Economic Reports
	II D. Trade, Financial & Commercial Studies
	II E. Report of the Economic Commission for Europe
	II F. Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East
	II G. Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America
III. Health	III. Health Publications
IV. Social Questions	IV. Social Welfare Publications
V. Legal	V. Legal Publications
VI A. Mandates	VI A. Trusteeship Publications
VI B. Slavery	VI B. Studies and Reports on Non-Self-Governing Territories
VII. Political	VII. Publications on Political Affairs
VIII. Communications & Transit	VIII. Transport & Communications Publications
IX. Disarmament	IX. Publications on Atomic Energy and Armaments Control
X. Financial Administration	X. Publications on International Administration
XI. Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs	XI. Publications on Narcotic Drugs
XII A. Intellectual Cooperation	XII. Publications on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Affairs
XII B. International Bureaux	
XIII. Refugees	XIII. Demographic Publications
	XIV. Human Rights Publications
	XV. Relief and Rehabilitation Publications
	XVI. Fiscal Publications
	XVII. Statistical Publications

search studies and documents of conferences.

The Library of Congress has printed catalog cards for both the sale and non-sale publications. In 1921 the Catalog and Card Division of the Library of Congress began to supply cards for periodicals and documents available to libraries, but not until October 1945, through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library was it possible to

undertake the cataloging of the thousands of documents issued in mimeographed form. A cooperative cataloging arrangement was made by the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library with the Library of Congress and continued until February 1950 when the project was completed at a cost of \$60,000. The United Nations Library received in June 1950 as the generous gift of the Woodrow

(Continued on page 64)

Brief of Minutes, Association of Research Libraries, July 6-7, 1951, Chicago

The 37th meeting of the Association of Research Libraries was held in Burton-Judson Courts, University of Chicago Campus, beginning on Friday, July 6 and continuing through Saturday, July 7.

FIRST SESSION

Farmington Plan

Mr. Metcalf reviewed briefly the history of the expansion of the Farmington Plan until it had now come to embrace all of western Europe, except Great Britain and Ireland, and also four Latin American countries and Australia.

He then introduced a considerable discussion of the difficult problem of coverage and observed that some attempts, notably at the University of Pennsylvania and at the Library of Congress, had been made through a study of receipts to determine how nearly complete coverage has been. He spoke particularly of the more thorough study which is now being made of receipts from Switzerland for the year 1949 by Professor Reuben Peiss of the University of California School of Librarianship and a group of collaborators. It is hoped that the results of the Peiss study will be available this autumn. Some dissatisfaction was expressed as to current coverage, notably with respect to France. Mr. Metcalf acknowledged that there were grounds for dissatisfaction respecting French coverage, but he said that the Bibliothèque Nationale had now agreed to supply us with a checked copy of the *Bibliographie de la France* which would show exactly what had been sent and so prepare the way for any necessary correction.

A tabulation of costs of Farmington receipts distributed by Mr. Williams showed that the total for 1950 (6,123 pieces) had been \$12,512. A question was raised as to whether costs had not been considerably less than originally anticipated; but Mr. Metcalf pointed out that France and Germany were

not included in Mr. Williams' tabulation and expressed the view that costs were running about as forecast and expected; he thought the cost of 1951 receipts would be about \$25,000. There was no doubt in his mind that, in spite of difficulties, the Plan was proving very much worth while.

The differing attitudes of libraries participating in the Farmington Plan were discussed at some length. It was pointed out that some welcomed the Plan as offering an opportunity to build strong collections in chosen fields whereas others accepted the Plan with little satisfaction as a kind of national (not a local) obligation or responsibility. So far as Minnesota was concerned Mr. McDiarmid observed that its receipts under the Plan (Scandinavian history and literature) consisted of materials which would have been acquired in any case in the carrying out of the library's local responsibility. He said that his acquisitions staff felt that they could have done almost as good a job of coverage without Farmington and that they could have avoided a certain amount of duplication and confusion which they had experienced under the Plan. Mr. Metcalf said that if all subjects were being covered as well by all Farmington libraries as, for instance, medicine was by Army Medical Library and Scandinavian history and literature were by Minnesota, he would be quite willing to give up the Plan and rely exclusively on the efforts of individual libraries. Mr. McDiarmid wondered whether it might be practicable to permit individual libraries to accept responsibility for complete coverage of subjects of this sort and then to have full coverage for all remaining fields sent to the Library of Congress.

Mr. Metcalf then directed the discussion to the problem of a simplification of Farmington classification. He suggested that it might be possible to divide all publications in "minor languages," without regard to fields, among a

half dozen libraries; or it might be possible to concentrate all fields into about 30 classes and assign them among some 25 of our largest libraries; or, it might be possible to be even more drastic and assign all fields to the Library of Congress, to certain regional libraries, and to a few other places. Mr. Babb said it would appear from the Williams' tabulation that seven major libraries account for about half of the total acquisitions under the Plan. Mr. Metcalf said that twenty libraries are receiving about 85% of the total. Mr. David suggested that these twenty libraries might be reimbursed or subsidized for acquiring the remaining 15% and that the other libraries in the Plan might then be permitted to drop out. Mr. Warner Rice said that it would be easier for some libraries (presumably in state institutions) to contribute services than to pay a direct subsidy.

On the basis of the foregoing discussion of classification, Mr. Metcalf said that he felt that he could now go ahead and prepare a simplified scheme of classification, starting from libraries rather than from subjects. This he undertook to do; and he said he hoped that he might get the Library of Congress or regional libraries to take over the 15% or so which might be left over after most of the Farmington fields had been assigned to some twenty libraries. Mr. Lacy warned that in any such simplification of the Plan, it should be kept in mind that a copy of a book in the Library of Congress is not an adequate substitute for a copy in a library specializing in the subject field.

The discussion then turned to the acquisition of serials. Mr. Metcalf recalled that Farmington agents have been requested to supply sample copies of all new periodicals as they appear, and he passed around a selection of samples of such periodicals which had been turned down by libraries collecting in the pertinent field as not acceptable. Surprise was expressed at the apparently excellent quality of some of the periodicals which had been rejected. It was agreed that a list of the rejections should be circulated in order to determine definitely which ones were not coming into the country, and that these should then be evaluated.

Questions were raised about the possibility of reduced book funds and the effect of such reductions on Farmington participation.

Seven libraries reported cuts, but twelve others reported increases.

The suggested selection of Farmington material from trade bibliographies in this country rather than by dealers abroad, which had been under discussion at the last meeting, was again brought forward. Mr. Metcalf acknowledged that he was at a loss as to how this plan might be carried out and who would undertake the checking. Mr. Williams felt that the Peiss report might give guidance with respect to such a plan. It was voted to delay action on this matter until the next meeting of the Association.

SECOND SESSION

The Use of Manuscripts by Visiting Scholars

Mr. James T. Babb, chairman of the committee on this subject, presented a report which had been circulated to the membership in advance of the meeting.

Briefly, the report dealt with general policy (acquisitions, preservation, and use), reading room rules, freedom of access, and rights of publication. Mr. Babb held that the report was a middle-of-the-road statement, leaning somewhat to the liberal side. He said that it did not attempt to answer all the questions and that it was offered as a general policy guide, not as a code to be meticulously followed in all cases.

There was some discussion of the dangers of supplying film copy of manuscripts and the possibility of loss of control thereby. Mr. Babb pointed out that all films supplied should bear at the beginning and at the end a statement that permission must be asked prior to publication of the material contained therein.

Mr. Babb drew attention to the two separate rights that are involved in the publication of manuscript material, namely the common law literary proprietorship which belongs to the author, his heirs, and assigns and the physical ownership of the manuscript. Mr. David observed that if we are not to turn illiberal in matters of this sort, considerable reliance must be placed on the ordinary moral code which is usually pretty well respected by scholars, and that it ought not to be necessary to exact a lot of special promises not to reproduce without permission—promises which are afterwards difficult to administer.

It was finally moved and duly voted that the Association approve the report as submitted and that it be recommended to member libraries for guidance in drawing up their own codes, as a means of promoting greater uniformity of practice. At Mr. Babb's request, authorization was given for the report to be published at an early date, presumably in *College and Research Libraries*.¹

Library Privileges and Fees

Mr. Metcalf, chairman of the committee, opened the discussion by reporting an increase from \$5.00 to \$10.00 in fees at Harvard for the use of the library by local outsiders and by visiting scholars. No charge is made for the use of catalogues and reference works on the open shelves. There is also a free two-week courtesy period for visitors. Mr. White reported that Columbia's fee is now \$20.00 per semester and serves also as a screening device.

There was considerable discussion of the disadvantages of such fee systems, namely bad publicity, restrictions on scholarship, attitude of donors, etc. On the other hand Mr. Boyd noted that local communities, such as Princeton, have often seriously neglected their own public libraries (libraries which they could well afford to support adequately) simply because they had a generous university library on which to draw.

Mr. David pointed out that uniformity of charges would be extremely difficult to establish because of differences existing between one institution and another. There were at Pennsylvania, for example, legal obstacles in the way of imposing fees.

Publication and Distribution of Dissertations

Mr. Ellsworth, chairman of the committee on this subject, presented a report which had been circulated to the membership in advance. The report detailed the need for more uniform university and library procedure to make dissertations available to scholars, and for a more complete and expeditious bibliographical recording of dissertations. Specific recommendations were, briefly and in part, as follows:

(1) that ARL endeavor to persuade universities offering the Doctor's degree to duplicate doctoral dissertations by one of several

¹ Included at end of this report.

appropriate methods, as set down by the committee.

(2) that it undertake negotiations with University Microfilms, Inc., to determine the feasibility of expanding *Microfilm Abstracts*, so as to include doctoral dissertations not now duplicated through that organization.

(3) that the publication, *Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities* be continued provisionally, but that an attempt be made to persuade universities offering the doctorate to send catalog copy for their dissertations to Library of Congress for inclusion in the *Author Catalog* and in the *Subject Catalog*.

After a brief discussion and some amendment, the report was approved.

Protection of Resources in Event of War

Mr. Lacy reported that little or no Federal action had so far been taken and, that the possibility of Federal help for the protection of collections was presently slight. Several member libraries reported plans for action in case of an emergency, and it was the general opinion that the initiative in this matter must rest with individual libraries, although the Association should be ready to present its views if a new situation should arise.

Reproduction of Bibliographical and Reference Works

Mr. David reported that the joint ARL-ACRL committee on this subject is still actively at work, and that Mr. Keller (ARL representative and chairman) had, as a result of the questionnaire that had been circulated, been able to compile a list of works for which reproduction was most wanted. Mr. Keller is also in touch with the ALA Committee on Out-of-Print Books. It was suggested that Mr. Keller investigate the activities of the American Association of Theological Libraries where consideration is being given to reproductions on microcards.

THIRD SESSION

Committee on National Needs in Time of Crisis

Mr. David, the deputy chairman of the committee in the absence of Mr. Coney, presented a progress report, copies of which had been circulated previously to the membership.

The report outlined the background of the formation of the committee and the scope of its responsibility, namely the adequacy of the research resources of the American library system in terms of content and of availability to meet contemporary needs. The report also summarized discussions at the first meeting of the committee in the Library of Congress on May 10 and 11, dealing with such topics as library support of science; adequate, high-speed bibliographical service for government research; compensation for the burdens imposed on libraries by federal research contracts; area study programs and their support; medical and agricultural library service; public documents; and engineering.

It was emphasized that the work of the committee was still in the preliminary stage and that no important conclusions would be reached before the next meeting in October. Working papers in the various subjects were to be prepared by the Library of Congress and other institutions, and it was hoped that outlines of projects will be available for consideration at the midwinter meeting of the Association.

Restrictions on Exports to Russia and Russian Dominated Countries

Mr. Clapp led an important discussion on the subject of the export restrictions which have seriously affected exchanges of library materials between libraries in this country and in Russia, and other foreign countries which fall within the Russian sphere of influence. They have been imposed by the Department of Commerce under the Export Control Act of 1949, and later amendments. Since an important amelioration of the situation appears to be in prospect, further elaboration of this difficult subject is here omitted.

Cooperative Acquisitions of Non-trade Publications

Mr. Lacy, on behalf of the Library of Congress, presented a report outlining a plan for the cooperative acquisition of non-trade publications, particularly foreign publications. Briefly, it called for a program to be worked out jointly by a sub-committee of the Farmington Plan and the United States Book Exchange, whereby all significant non-trade publications of foreign origin not now being received would be made available to American

research libraries. Financial support for the program would be provided through contributions from cooperating institutions, such contributions to be scaled in each case to the number of publications received.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Clapp explained that the Farmington Plan and the Kipp report on foreign exchanges were the parents of the plan now proposed. Mr. Metcalf, chairman of the Farmington Plan Committee, said he approved of expanding the Farmington Plan into the non-trade publications field, and would also like to see the U.S.B.E. possibilities explored. It was evident that there were misgivings, and that the Association was not yet ready to accept the plan as outlined, with its large dependence on U.S.B.E.

After some further discussion, it was moved and voted that the Farmington Plan Committee explore non-trade publications as a possible next field of expansion, and that it look into the use of U.S.B.E. in this connection, and report.

Cooperative Action in the Preservation Microfilming of Research Materials

Mr. David summarized a progress report received from Mr. B. E. Powell, chairman of a sub-committee of the ALA Board on Resources, which had been studying this subject. Mr. Powell's report indicated that proposals for a large and important microfilming program were now being criticized and put in final form, and that copies would soon be made available. The proposals deal with the need of general agreement on technical standards; the price of film; its free availability; the interlibrary lending of positive copies; and the dissemination of useful information about film projects. The sub-committee is agreed that its principal, immediate assignment must be the promotion of the filming of perishable materials, notably wood pulp newspapers and disintegrating periodicals.

In connection with Mr. Powell's report, Mr. Lacy distributed a supporting document from the Library of Congress, dealing with microfilming projects in several foreign countries now in progress under the auspices of the Library of Congress, and urging American libraries to cooperate in some general, cooperative plan of preservation microphotography. The help of the Library of Congress

in making available information, reports, and past experience was also promised.

Newspapers on Microfilm

The Executive Secretary was authorized to arrange for a new edition.

Interlibrary Lending of Microfilm

Mr. Lyle presented a brief statement urging the adoption of a general code for the guidance of libraries in the extension of inter-library loan privileges to microfilm.

After some discussion, it was voted that a committee, with Mr. Lyle as chairman, be appointed to study the matter.

FOURTH SESSION

Quintennial Checking of the List of Periodicals Abstracted by Chemical Abstracts

Mr. McCarthy laid before the meeting a letter, dated June 8, which he had addressed to members of the Association. The letter enumerated the difficulties under which libraries have been struggling in checking the *List of Periodicals Abstracted by Chemical Abstracts*, these difficulties arising largely from the unique arrangement of the *List*. Mr. McCarthy felt that the problems arising in connection with this checking were of sufficient importance to warrant the appointment of an ARL committee to investigate them and to make such recommendations as may be desirable and feasible, before the next *List* is issued.

There was agreement in the ensuing discussion that reforms were needed. Mr. Ellsworth suggested that Mr. McCarthy's motion to appoint a committee to study the subject be altered, and that the matter be referred to the already existing Committee on Bibliography (formerly the Committee on Indexing and Abstracting), of which Mr. Shaw is chairman. After a brief discussion, it was so voted.

Committee on Serials in Research Fields

Mr. Brown, chairman of this committee, presented a report dealing with the rising costs of serials. The report recommended that dealers be required to give prices in the currency of their own countries, as well as in dollars, and also be required to state the rates of exchange which they were using.

Filming of United Nations Mimeographed Documents

Mr. David read a letter from Robert Claus, Chief, Archives Sections, United Nations, which contained the information that the United Nations Archives is now engaged in the preparation of a 16 mm microfilm set of all United Nations mimeographed and printed documents bearing official symbols, in all languages, for the years 1946 through 1950. Positive microfilm copies will be furnished at cost whenever possible—i.e., when the film rolls do not contain restricted matter. In addition, the World Peace Foundation is preparing for sale microfilm copies of those non-restricted documents which are included in restricted rolls. The Executive Secretary further reported that a list of materials offered by the World Peace Foundation can be obtained by addressing Mr. Robert K. Turner, Documents Service, World Peace Foundation.

Beginning with 1951, the United Nations plans to issue restricted documents on quite separate rolls, so that the World Peace Foundation will not have to continue its program beyond the end of 1950.

The question was raised of the possible duplication on film of printed material already being received by some libraries. Mr. David undertook to investigate the possibility of separate film subscriptions for mimeograph material by libraries which regularly receive the original printed material.

Serial Developments at the Library of Congress

The Library of Congress reported on its new publication, *Serial Titles Newly Received*. More subscriptions and possibly an increase in price would be necessary if this publication is to continue. The proposed project for union catalog of serials on punched cards is temporarily at a standstill, except for new serials and the work being done on the new publication. The estimated sum required to start the punched card union list has been put at \$500,000. Apart from the problem of costs, several points still remain to be cleared, including approval of the new rules of entry, provision of a staff and equipment, and agreement by participating libraries with respect to the necessary reporting and checking.

Reproduction of the National Union Catalog

The Library of Congress presented a report on the various techniques which might be employed in reproducing the National Union Catalog, and the costs involved. The report pointed out the great need for editing the Catalog before publication, the cost of this editing alone being estimated at \$200,000.

Grounds of Federal Support for Research Libraries

The Library of Congress presented a report setting forth two possible grounds for Federal support of research libraries, namely that such libraries render service to agencies of the Federal government and that the research resources of the country as held by such libraries constitute a national resource which it is in the national interest to sustain and develop. The report implied, however, that at the present time the possibility of legislation by Congress for any general contribution to the support of research libraries was hardly to be expected. Rather, support would have to come through more specific channels, such as sharing in the overhead allowance to be paid to universities under Federal research contracts, separate contracts between universi-

ties and Federal contracting agencies to cover bibliographical services, fees charged to industrial laboratories working on Federal projects, etc.

In the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that the question of the library's share in overhead under government research contracts was one to be settled directly between the library and its university administration. It was pointed out that much more printed material will be involved in the forthcoming area study contracts than in the sciences. A documents room and extensive book resources are also frequently required.

Reconstitution of Membership of the Association

The Executive Secretary, acting on instructions from the Advisory Committee, laid before the meeting a motion calling for the reconstitution of the membership during the remainder of 1951, by a process of election similar to that which was followed in the reconstitution of 1945-46, the new membership being limited to forty-five institutions.

After discussion, the motion was passed unanimously.—Charles W. David, Executive Secretary.

Report of the Committee on the Use of Manuscripts by Visiting Scholars Set up by the Association of Research Libraries

Your committee was asked to formulate a proposed policy on the preservation and use of unpublished manuscripts, the raw material of scholarship. In our deliberations, we have considered the problem in relation to three types of libraries; 1. Public Libraries, federal state and local; 2. University and College Libraries; and 3. Independent privately endowed semi-public Libraries such as the Huntington Library and the Morgan Library. Your chairman wrote to thirteen libraries in these categories and asked the Librarians to comment on the problem and send copies of all their forms and policy statements regarding the use of manuscripts in their libraries. The excellent report on "the arrangement and use of recent large manuscript collections" of an ad hoc committee set up by the American Historical Association was made available to us by the committee chairman, Thomas

C. Cochran, of the University of Pennsylvania. All this material was circulated to your committee and we met Saturday, December 30, 1950 at the Yale Club in New York City. Unfortunately two of our committee, Conyers Read and Julian P. Boyd, were unable to be present. The following policies were formulated.

General Policy; Acquisition, Preservation and Use

It is the duty of every librarian to encourage the proper use and publication of manuscripts under his care. It is his responsibility to make them (or photographic reproductions of them) easily available to qualified investigators, and to take such steps as are necessary to insure their physical safety and to preserve them in as nearly a pristine condition as possible for the use of scholars

now and in the future. He should be alive to opportunities to acquire manuscripts, remembering, however, that selfish competition between libraries may encourage the owner to have a fanciful idea as to the monetary value of his manuscripts and thus defeat the common cause of preservation for use, as is the case when an integral collection is broken up at sale and scattered to the four winds. The cause of scholarship is best served by the Librarian building on strength in his own institution, and directing to their proper home manuscripts which would fit into or supplement strong collections in other institutions. The librarian should make every effort to discourage restrictions being placed on the use of manuscripts, such as are sometimes requested by former owners, and in any case require a terminal date for restrictions, and wherever possible he should acquire publication rights along with physical possession.

Reading Room Rules

Some rules are necessary to regulate access to manuscripts and all investigators should be made acquainted with them. Most scholars are perfectly aware of the reasonable regulations and in sympathy with them. The following excellent reading room rules are largely adopted from the report of the Cochran Committee.

1. No smoking.
2. Use of ink shall be discouraged.
3. No marking of manuscripts and no writing of notes on top of manuscripts.
4. Existing order of manuscripts shall be carefully preserved.
5. Curator shall be notified of any manuscript apparently misplaced.
6. Extreme care shall be exercised in handling fragile material. (In the case of certain fragile or unusually precious manuscripts, the librarian should be able to satisfy many investigators with photographic reproductions.)

With reference to the qualifications of prospective users, the librarian must be satisfied that they are trustworthy, intend to use the material for scholarly purposes, and are sufficiently trained to do so.

Freedom of Access

Librarians should give all qualified investigators complete freedom of access to manu-

scripts. Freedom of access includes the privileges of studying the manuscript or collection of manuscripts, of taking notes, of copying and of ordering photographic reproductions. Freedom of access does not include the right to publish. If a scholar requests the photographic reproduction of a large collection of manuscripts, such a request should be granted only when it comes with the sponsorship of another library, and the reproduction should be sent to that library with the understanding that it will take the responsibility of supervising the use of the reproductions, permitting freedom of access but referring requests to publish to the original library. All requests for photographic reproductions must be specific; if there is a question of selection and judgment as to what is to be reproduced the investigator must make his own selection or employ some one to do it, and not expect that service from the staff of the Library. The scholar must be prepared to pay complete photographic costs, but these should be established on a reasonable cost basis. When the investigator plans to visit a library to study manuscripts, he should give the institution advance notice of his visit and his needs.

Each library should keep a complete record of the users of its manuscripts, the manuscripts used, and the purpose of each use. The primary object of this record is for the protection of scholars by enabling the librarian to inform them of other projects in their field, with a view to preventing two men working on the same project at the same time, with ultimate conflicts on publication plans. When questions of analogous use arise the librarian should make every effort to bring the scholars together in the belief that a conference or correspondence will cause apparent conflicts to disappear.

Right of Publication

Freedom of access does not include the right of publication. Publication is defined as:

1. Printing the text verbatim in whole or in such a substantial part as in effect to constitute the whole.
2. Paraphrasing the text to such an extent as to disclose the essential content of the manuscript.

There are two types of property rights in manuscripts:

1. *Common law literary property*, which vests in the author or his heirs or assigns. It is the obligation of the scholar or publisher and not the library to secure permission to publish from the owner of this right, and to assume any liabilities if it cannot be cleared.
2. *Physical possession*, which resides in the owner of the manuscript. It is only this latter right which a library usually has at its disposal.

The right to publish must be specially requested from the librarian stating in specific terms the nature of the use, the name of the intended publisher, and place of publication. If possible, it is courteous of the author to present to the library a copy of his publication.

The right of publication should be granted by the librarian without reservation. The committee recognizes that university and college libraries have a special responsibility to their faculty and students, and acquire manuscript material for publication by a faculty member or a student working for the doctor's degree, and will therefore be obliged in ex-

ceptional circumstances to assign priorities in the publication of the manuscripts. The exceptional need for exclusive publication rights should be carefully considered and limited in duration (not more than three years), because priorities contravene the principles of liberal publication which the committee endorses.

The committee recognizes that independent semi-public libraries operating on endowment income have a pre-eminent concern that their manuscript material shall be given expert scholarly treatment and adequate publication, and may predicate their authorization for publication on these considerations.

It should be emphasized that restrictions on publication must not interfere with freedom of access, which should be, in effect, unlimited.

James T. Babb, Chairman
Frederick B. Adams, Jr.
Fredson Bowers
Julian P. Boyd
Robert A. Miller
Conyers Read

Yearbook of the United Nations, 1950

During 1950, the United Nations was faced with crucial problems, and the actions taken toward their solution have affected the lives of men, women and children in all parts of the world. The *Yearbook of the United Nations, 1950* (1951, 1068 p., \$12.50), has been designed to present a faithful and complete review of the history of the United Nations during this important period. It is a volume which reference librarians and others concerned with international affairs will find constantly useful.

The *Yearbook of the United Nations, 1950*, is the fourth in a series of volumes produced by the United Nations Department of Public Information to provide a detailed account of the work and achievements of the United Nations and its related specialized agencies.

The 1950 *Yearbook* follows the method of presentation established in the third volume but surveys the work of the calendar year, rather than the organizational year. It opens with a brief account of the origins and evolution of the United Nations and a review of the major events in its history from 1946 to the end of 1949. The *Yearbook* proceeds to a full section devoted to the functions, structure and organizational questions connected with each of the major organs.

Part II of the *Yearbook*, as in previous years, contains a full discussion of the organization, functions and work of each of the specialized agencies.

The previous volumes in this series, for the years 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49 are still available from the Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.

Four Studies of University Library Problems

Dr. Swank is Chairman, University Libraries Section, ACRL.

THE University Libraries Section of ACRL has established four special committees to study problems pertaining to technical scientific reports, undergraduate and underclass libraries, decentralization of cataloging, and in-service training. The chairmen of the committees will attend the section meeting at the midwinter conference of the ALA at Chicago, and the entire program will be devoted to discussion of their projects. The present announcement is intended to inform section members about the projects, to stimulate their thinking, and to invite their participation both by attendance at the midwinter meeting and by direct correspondence with the committee chairmen. Reports of the projects will be published later.

The chairmen of the special committees have hastily prepared the following preliminary statements by way of introduction to the studies which are about to be undertaken. The necessity of submitting early copy for inclusion in this issue of *College and Research Libraries* precluded any systematic presentation at this time. By conference time, however, the projects will probably have been formulated more carefully. Meanwhile, comments and suggestions from interested librarians will be welcomed by the committee chairmen.

Since the membership of these special committees has not yet been completed, an announcement of the names of all participants will have to be postponed until the midwinter meeting.

Committee on Technical Reports—Mortimer Taube, Chairman¹

A new and important body of technical literature is arising parallel to an existing body in the fields of science and engineering. This new literature is largely separate because of mode of origin and security restrictions, and much of it has not yet been absorbed into university libraries. What is this literature? What brought it about? Where does it come from? How is it distributed? Where does it go and where is it kept? What limitations are placed on its use? In general terms, the committee will undertake to describe the facts of the present situation and to recommend what university libraries and other agencies should be doing with these materials.

Committee on Undergraduate and Underclass Libraries—William S. Dix, Chairman

The excellence of a university library has traditionally been measured by the strength of its research collection. It seems quite possible that emphasis upon the acquisition of materials necessary for research has tended to neglect of the needs of the undergraduate. The small college library, realistically aware that it cannot attempt to provide research material, in concentrating upon the best possible integration of the library with the academic program of its institution may thus be fulfilling its responsibilities to the undergraduate much more successfully than the more renowned library of the larger university. What is the ideal

¹ The following statement was written for Mr. Taube by Mr. Swank.

arrangement for the undergraduate library in a university? Or, short of the ideal, how may the educational needs of the underclass student be met in the university library system?

Two examples may serve to indicate different approaches to this problem. The construction of the Lamont Library at Harvard represents one recent attempt to meet the special needs of the undergraduate. Here a separate building with a carefully selected special collection is provided. The construction of the Fondren Library at the Rice Institute at about the same time represents an entirely different approach to the problem, dictated of course by entirely different local circumstances. At Rice all library holdings have been housed in a single building and no distinction whatever is made between undergraduate and research collections. Both of these decisions were made deliberately after considerable study of the needs of the different institutions.

These are both rather extreme examples, and it is obvious that the relationship between the college library and the university library must be worked out in terms of the unique needs of each institution. However, in spite of the special nature of each problem, a study of existing practices and the experience of a number of libraries should provide certain common denominators of value. Since there obviously exist solutions to the problems at many points on the spectrum between these two examples, there arises immediately a host of special problems ranging through all levels of library operation. The physical housing of the library, the relative proportion of the total budget allocated for undergraduate needs, the content of the college library wherever any segregation is made, the kind of cataloging most appropriate to the undergraduate, even circulation rules may be factors which are relevant to educational function of the college library in the University.

These are the matters of which the committee proposes to make a brief preliminary study.

Committee on Decentralization of Cataloging—Harry Dewey, Chairman

A number of students have compared the revelatory capacity of the card catalog with that of printed bibliographies. These investigations have shown that the analytical powers of the printed bibliographies render them generally superior to the dictionary catalog. However, the investigators assume, in every case, that the ultimate bibliographical units (the series, in the case of an analytical reference, for example) are always in the library and represented in the card catalog. This is taken for granted because of the assumption that cataloging, except for a few comparatively unimportant exceptions, is centralized.

However, there appear to be large classes of materials (ultimate bibliographical units) that are not processed by the main catalog department and are not represented in many present-day card catalogs. Examples of these are government documents, technical reports, reprint collections, manuscripts, pamphlet files, periodicals, law books, rare books, college bulletins, and films. Other classes may be processed in part by the main catalog department and finished by other departments. For example, descriptive cataloging of materials in subject departments may be done centrally, while special subject indexes are prepared in the departments. Still other materials, because of their special subject nature, rather than format, may be cataloged only in special or departmental collections, on the theory that those who need them or want them will go directly to the departmental catalog. It appears possible that cataloging, especially in the larger university libraries, may not be as centralized as generally assumed.

This committee proposes to study the

present extent of decentralization of cataloging, defined broadly as the organization of materials by any method. Specifically, the committee intends to appraise, delimit and outline the three areas of investigation described below, and to launch some actual investigation. The potentialities and program of the committee should benefit from impetus and direction given by the forthcoming midwinter conference discussions.

First, what organized collections, or kinds of collections, are not at present processed by the main library catalog department or represented in the main card catalog? How many pieces do they contain, and what proportion are they of the entire resources of the library? Who organizes these so-called "uncataloged" materials for use? Where are the records located and what relationship, if any, do they bear to the main card catalog?

Second, what collections, having been conventionally cataloged in part or in full by the main catalog department, and conventionally represented in the main card catalog, are then subjected by other departments to supplementary work and why? Where are the records located and what relationship do they bear to the main card catalog?

Third, what collections are cataloged conventionally, but not by the central catalog department? To what extent are cards supplied for the main catalog? A significant study has already been made in this area.² This study, however, intentionally omitted collections not attached to departments of instruction or schools or colleges of a university, collections for which catalog and shelflist cards were omitted, and collections administered separately or independently of the main library administration. It did not include any of the largest university libraries.

The author of this study suggested that some of these areas be explored.

The methods to be employed in making such studies are worthy of consideration just as serious as that given to the subjects of the studies. Should the studies be primarily statistical? Should the emphasis be on quantitative analysis whereby valid generalizations may be deduced, or should case studies be made of a small number of institutions? By that method, types and patterns of behavior could be described and compared, without statistical generalization. Processes described, and the reasons underlying specific situations could be introduced.

The committee is particularly interested in learning about the needs of librarians for the suggested types of studies and in knowing how the results would be put to use.

Committee on In-Service Training—Elmer Grieder, Chairman

It is generally accepted that a distinction ought to be made between professional and non-professional library employees, and that competent non-professionals should be given as many routine responsibilities as possible in order to free career librarians for genuinely professional work. The clearest differentiation between staff members is based on the completion of graduate library training. Those who have it are called professionals; others, except for a few who reach major positions of authority and responsibility, are not.

As regards duties, no such convenient, if frequently misleading, criterion exists. Certain tasks are obviously non-professional; as responsibilities increase the demarcation becomes less clear, until a level is reached at which quasi-professional duties may be handed over to intelligent and experienced non-professionals.

A corps of well trained and library-minded non-professionals is recognized as an invaluable asset to every library of any size.

² Janet Dickson, "Centralized Cataloging in College and University Libraries," Master's Essay, School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1946. Abridged in *College and Research Libraries*, 8:225-31, July, 1947.

This committee expects to study the training which libraries can provide to improve the competence of this group and to prepare its members for more responsible and exacting duties. It will be necessary also to examine the nature and scope of the duties which can appropriately be assigned to them, their status in the library personnel program and their relationship to the professional staff.

There appears to be little formal and systematic training for non-professionals, though undoubtedly much is done on an informal and rather haphazard basis. The committee hopes to obtain information on any organized programs which may be in existence in university libraries. Communications from librarians with any pertinent experience or ideas on the subject will be very welcome.

League of Nations Documents and Publications Comparable With or Continued in United Nations Publications

(Continued from page 52)

Wilson Foundation this comprehensive card Catalog and its collection of League of Nations documents.

Catalog cards are now available from the Library of Congress for some serials and printed publications of the United Nations.

League Publications on Sale

The great majority of the publications of the League of Nations are still in print and are available through the United Nations. Catalogs covering the period 1920-1946 may be obtained by writing to the Sales and Circulation Section, United Nations, New York. The mimeographed documents of the League of Nations were not placed on sale. The unrestricted mimeographed documents of the United Nations, however, may be obtained on an annual global subscription through the Sales and Circulation Section. The United Nations publications are available in 58 countries through 63 official sales agents or co-operating bookshops. The official sales agent in the United States is the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.

4. Studies and Reports, or Monographs

The studies and reports prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations cover to a large extent the same subject fields, or a development of them, as those issued under the League of Nations imprint.

In addition to the serial publications discussed above, the following types of printed publications have been made available in League of Nations documentation: proceed-

ings of international conferences including conventions, agreements, etc.; reports on a wide variety of topics submitted to these conferences, or to Member States for comment and observations, and special studies or inquiries requested by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations. In view of the fact that space does not permit a more detailed comparison by title of these valuable contributions of the League of Nations to an understanding of international problems with those issued by the United Nations, it may be stated briefly that the counterpart of such studies or monographs can readily be found in the catalogs issued by the United Nations Department of Public Information describing publications offered for sale, 1945-48-49-50.

It must also be noted that many of the activities and publications of the League of Nations are not continued by the United Nations but have been assumed by the Specialized Agencies, which make annual reports to the Economic and Social Council on their work. These specialized agencies cover such fields as international labor relations, food and agriculture, educational, scientific and cultural problems, civil aviation, monetary, economic reconstruction; and development questions, postal communications, telecommunications, refugee and displaced persons, international trade, meteorology, and world health.

Each of these agencies issues its own publications and no attempt is made in this paper to describe the continuance by them of former League periodicals or documents series, or to trace their ancestors in the League of Nations publications.

Notes from the A.C.R.L. Office

The year 1952 will be unusual in the history of ACRL because of important commitments now made. Membership distribution of *College and Research Libraries* gambles on the expectation that increased membership and advertising revenue will eventually compensate for the loss of about \$4,000.00 in subscription revenue. The increased ALA dues will undoubtedly mean some drop in divisional income unless the ALA Executive Board agrees to lift the present allotment ceiling of \$6.00 for any single divisional membership, or to share its increased income in some other manner with all the divisions. The first two issues of ACRL MONOGRAPHS are modest, and the future of this series depends entirely on demand. The Research Planning Committee, first convened last January, is off to a fresh start under Louis Kaplan and could lead the way to regular and important accomplishments. Our first local chapter has been established and will serve as a pilot model. The Pure and Applied Science Section now at last offers a place for useful service to all university librarians working in these fields. Several new committees were established in July and will make their first contributions shortly. A beginning has been made in the development of research projects which will attract foundation support of college library problems.

While college enrolments and many college library budgets suffered minor setbacks last fall, we are obviously on the threshold of a period of further expansion unless war intervenes. According to the 1948 report of the President's Commission on Higher Education, the next decade may see nearly as large an expansion in higher education as the last decade. Few libraries are adequate for existing needs and any enrolment increases will entail either frantic building and expansion of staffs or tragic inadequacies in service rendered.

The ACRL Committee on Administrative Procedures (formerly Budgets, Compensation, and Schemes of Service) has general responsibility for oversight of the financial problems and support of college libraries. Just what means it will take to encourage

the better support of libraries has yet to be determined, and the Chairman Ralph H. Parker (Librarian, University of Missouri, Columbia) welcomes suggestions. We could attempt to work principally through accrediting agencies, or directly with individual institutions. We could work directly by complaint and specific charge, or indirectly by advertising minimum standards, by preaching the role of libraries in the educational process, and by other hortatory measures. Whatever methods are used, a large measure of judgment is needed in the selection of any institution which is to be pressed to improve its library facilities.

The Duplicates Exchange Union has almost one hundred members regularly sending lists to each other. This cooperative enterprise for the exchange of duplicates has proved most useful to smaller college libraries, but all institutions are invited to join. The new chairman is Miss Wixie E. Parker, Periodical Librarian, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

The Buildings Committee has been responsible for a series of useful articles in *College and Research Libraries*. The chairman has lists of librarians qualified and willing to act as consultants to institutions planning a new library building. He does not recommend architects but will name buildings which have met with the general approval of the committee. Much of the usefulness of this group is in answering individual inquiries on building problems. Fancy being selected, as was Dr. Jesse of the University of Tennessee, to go to Hawaii for a few weeks in the dead of winter as consultant on the new university library building to be built there!

The conference on building problems, originally scheduled for November 1951, has been postponed until spring. This two/three day conference is planned for librarians with building problems. In attendance will be architects and experts from various allied fields. Any who are interested in attending should write to the Chairman, Dr. Robert H. Muller of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

More and more libraries are reporting their statistics to the ACRL committee headed by Dr. G. Flint Purdy of Wayne University.

Space and typesetting costs limit the number that can be included in the published report, especially at this time when all costs are up.

If the statistics were published as a separate, a photographic process of reproduction from typewritten copy could be used in place of typesetting, every library reporting could be included, and modest publication costs met by the sale price of the publication (probably \$1.00 or less). On the other hand, separate publication involves a separate buying and selling transaction, additional cost to most libraries, less handy referral to the statistics, and probably other disadvantages. There seems to be little doubt but what usefulness increases in proportion to the number of libraries included. Possible solutions to this vexing problem are solicited, as well as comments on the statistics.

Several state associations collect the statistics of all their college libraries. The Minnesota Library Association College Section is doing so for the first time, and their tables will be published in *Minnesota Libraries*. The ACRL statistical blanks were used for the gathering of information.

While the ACRL Constitution has always made provision for local, state, and regional chapters, only this fall has the first one been established. By a mail vote the Board of Directors approved a petition to recognize the ACRL Chapter for the Philadelphia area. Included is approximately the area covered by the Philadelphia Union Catalogue—most of eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and most of south Jersey. As anyone can tell from a quick glance at the ACRL Constitution (*College and Research Libraries* 9:1, p. 77), chapters have no financial obligations and are otherwise extremely independent. With number one now taken, where will our second chapter be? As careful readers of this column will remember, the Board voted in July that your Executive Secretary "... encourage regional chapters . . . and . . . give such positive aid as he can within his time and expense

budget."

ALA Headquarters now houses four divisional executive secretaries (for public libraries, children and young people, school libraries, and college and reference). For the first time all these divisions are on the new financial arrangement with ALA. The four of us who represent divisions have progressively conferred more and more together as we discovered the similarity of our individual interests and problems. We have been able to reach agreement on practically all matters of mutual concern.

As many members know, the College Libraries Section had a series of discussion groups at the Chicago Conference in place of the usual program of several speakers. The results or findings of the groups were reported by the discussion leaders at a short "general session." These findings represent the collective contributions of all those in attendance and seem to be extremely valuable. Enthusiastic comments have come to me and to Miss Thornton from a number who attended. Even though the arrangements for discussion groups present all sorts of space and time difficulties, other sections may wish to investigate this procedure.

On an adjoining page is reproduced the condensed report of Thomas S. Shaw, ACRL Treasurer, with the 1951/52 budget as approved by the Board of Directors in July. The two documents were joined in order to conserve space.

The report shows a deficit of slightly over two hundred dollars for the past year and the expectation of a considerable deficit for the year ahead, principally because of membership distribution of *College and Research Libraries*. The Board of course hopes that distribution of the journal and other new activities will increase the membership and therefore the income. Librarians could help tremendously in securing advertisements by mentioning the journal when placing orders.—*Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary.*

The following issues of *College and Research Libraries* are out of print. Copies no longer needed by readers will be very much appreciated at Headquarters and will be put to good use in completing files in libraries. Please send any you can spare to The A.C.R.L. Office, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill.

Vol. 2, Nos. 2 and 4 (March and September 1941)

Vol. 6, No. 2 (March 1945)

Vol. 7, Nos. 1 and 2 (January and April 1946)

Vol. 10, Nos. 1, 2, and 4 (January, April, and October 1949)

Condensed Treasurer's Report, 1950-51 and 1951-52 Budget

Income, Budgeted 1951-52	\$16,000.00
Membership Dues	300.00
Executive Secretary TIAA Premium Dues	
Total Income Budgeted	\$16,300.00

Income Statement, September 1, 1950-August 31, 1951	
ALA Allotments to ACRL from Dues	\$15,827.98
Additional Section Dues	97.00
ACRL Survey Supervision	333.34
Executive Secretary TIAA Premium Dues	275.00
Sale of Rare Books in the University Library	42.50
Sale of Junior College Directory	5.25
Sale of Engineering Libraries Directory	8.00
ALA Life Memberships in ACRL	14.00
Refund Office Expense Account, President Wright	5.00
Total	\$16,608.07

Expenditures	1950-51		1951-52
	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted
C. & R. L. 1949-50 unpaid balance		\$ 623.65	
C. & R. L. subvention	\$ 600.00		\$ 3,750.00
ALA Washington office support	400.00	400.00	400.00
Annual conference expenses	150.00	150.00	150.00
ACRL Quarterly Newsletter	800.00	441.18	500.00
American Council on Education Membership	100.00	100.00	100.00
Council of National Library Associations dues			10.00
CNLA American Standards Committee Z39			5.00
Section Expenses:			
Agriculture	50.00	16.79	
College	75.00	74.11	75.00
Engineering	50.00	76.83	
Junior College	300.00	339.44	50.00
Reference	100.00	115.34	100.00
Pure and Applied Science			100.00
Teacher Training	75.00	31.53	75.00
University	75.00	30.95	75.00
Committee Expenses:			
Audio-Visual			35.00
Budgets, Compensation, and Schemes of Service	100.00		
Administrative Procedure			100.00
Buildings	200.00	213.68	450.00
Financing College and Research Libraries	100.00	12.19	100.00
Duplicates Exchange	25.00	18.54	25.00
Interlibrary Loans	400.00	259.78	100.00
Preparation and Qualifications for Librarianship	50.00	4.22	50.00
Publications	50.00	30.00	150.00
Study Materials for Instruction in Use of Library	25.00		25.00
Constitution and By-Laws	25.00		25.00
Membership	100.00	175.00	175.00
Recruiting	175.00	49.15	175.00
Statistics	100.00	41.00	100.00
Membership Distribution of College and Research Libraries		5.00	
Policy	25.00		25.00
Officers' Expenses:			
President	25.00	25.00	25.00
Treasurer	10.00	10.00	10.00
General administrative expense including travel	700.00	716.50	850.00
Executive Secretary TIAA	600.00	550.00	600.00
Executive Office Expenses:			
Salaries (2 1/2), Social Security, etc.	11,100.00	10,613.64	11,100.00
Travel of Executive Secretary	900.00	970.05	900.00
Addressograph plates	100.00	122.50	100.00
New Equipment	250.00	146.40	100.00
Communications, Supplies, etc.	400.00	448.35	400.00
Totals	\$18,235.00	\$16,812.01	\$21,010.00
Balance on Hand, Sept. 1, 1950			\$11,504.62
Balance on Hand, Sept. 1, 1951			\$11,299.78

College and University Library Statistics

THE annual compilation of statistics has been speeded up this year in order to achieve publication in the January issue of *College and Research Libraries* instead of the April issue in which these figures have appeared in previous years. It is hoped that this earlier reporting may enhance the usefulness of these statistics for librarians generally and for those who may make use of them in their own budget estimates in particular. As in former years, the general statements concerning the statistics have been prepared largely by the librarians who compiled them. Statistics for Group I libraries were assembled by Dale Bentz of the University of Tennessee Library, for Groups II and III by Dan Graves, Preparations Department, University of Kansas Library, Lawrence, Kansas, and for teachers colleges by Wendell W. Smiley, librarian, East Carolina College.

In order that users of the tables presented on the following pages may understand the objectives of the ACRL Statistics Committee in collecting and publishing quantitative facts about college and university libraries, the Committee, through its chairman, Dr. G. Flint Purdy, librarian, Wayne University, has suggested that the following statement of purposes may be helpful:

1. The major purpose of the published tables is that of supplying ammunition by means of which librarians may improve the status of their own libraries, primarily their budgets and salaries.
2. An important additional purpose of the collection is to accumulate files of data for research purposes. This purpose is the reason for collecting statistics from many libraries not included in the published list.
3. In pursuit of these objectives, our mailing lists are selected to constitute a random sample of college and university libraries, but the published tables are intended to emphasize conditions which approach standards rather than norms.

Each of the compilers has called attention to the increasing incidence of "confidential"

or "unavailable" data which are not reported.

Most frequently these figures relate to salary even though such information is among that most eagerly sought by ACRL membership. Since the usefulness of the statistical tables is directly proportional to their completeness, it cannot be emphasized too strongly that librarians who withhold information are defeating the purposes for which the statistics program was established. In view of the mounting costs of these annual compilations, it is especially important that they be as complete and as useful as it is possible to make them; in other words, a table made up largely of blank spaces (or marks of omission) is just as costly to reproduce as one which includes significant figures. Unquestionably the practice of many larger libraries to mark as "confidential" or to withhold information about salary schedules or other factors in library service has influenced other libraries to follow suit. In each succeeding year this iron curtain becomes a more effective barrier to reasoned evaluation of the progress of academic libraries and librarianship. Librarians are once more urged to reconsider their policies of withholding information called for and, wherever possible, to endeavor a return at least to former standards of completeness if not to improved ones instead of continuing to lose ground each year as more and more libraries fail to furnish data essential to effective statistics reporting.

Statistics were received from only seventy-nine institutions in Group I this year as compared with one hundred for 1949-50. This reduction in number of reporting libraries may have resulted from the earlier deadline date. However, the completeness of data included in individual reports seems not to have suffered because of the earlier deadline. Only one institution was omitted for failure to send in its report on time. Others have been omitted because of space limitations. Smaller libraries not included in previous years have also been omitted.

Of the seventy institutions included, only fifty (71 per cent) were represented in last year's tables. Thirty-seven (53 per cent) of

these fifty have reported for four consecutive years. The present compilation includes seven libraries not previously included in Group I. For purposes of comparison and to show trends, continuity of reporting by the same institutions is highly desirable. It is to be hoped that future reports may reflect a higher incidence of continuity than has been possible heretofore. Special note should be made of the 1951-52 budget figures included in this year's report.

For small colleges and universities (Groups II and III) library operating expenses rather than enrolment have been used as the basis for group divisions. Libraries which spent \$31,000 or more are included in Group II; those which spent less than \$31,000 in Group III. A total of 142 reports were received for these two groups as compared with 128 received last year. Lack of space, incomplete reporting, and late reports are among the reasons for using only fifty-nine reports in Group II and only seventy in Group III.

Comparison with statistics for former years was attempted but because of the difference in bases for the compilations and the attendant variances, valid comparison was impossible

without so many qualifying statements as to make it impractical. It is felt, however, that the compilation as it stands will be useful to librarians who can make their own comparisons while considering the differences in libraries represented, and the ranges of operating expenses and size of student body.

Medians were determined from the figures appearing without footnotes in the tables. Confidential figures were not considered.

Only fifty-one reports had been received from teachers college libraries at the time tabulation was begun. This represents a marked decrease from last year when nearly seventy reports were used for the tabulations. A survey of this year's statistics indicates a steady growth in nearly all measures included in these tables. Staff salaries have increased consistently during the past year in spite of the decrease in student enrolment reported by nearly every institution. Indications are that staff size has not changed appreciably during the past year. The institutions included in the published tables are arranged alphabetically by state.—*Carlyle J. Frarey, Columbia University.*

A.C.R.L. Initiates New Publication

Because many fine manuscripts are crowded out of C&RL and other professional journals on account of space limitations, the ACRL Publications Committee has inaugurated a series of occasional papers known as ACRL MONOGRAPHS, which will appear at three or four month intervals. Format is in book-face multilith, with a cover designed by a well-known typographer. Issue No. 1, which came out recently, is a study on William Beer, the famous New Orleans Librarian, by Joe W. Kraus, Librarian of Madison College. Issue No. 2, just off the press, traces the growth of reference service in the U.S. from 1876 to 1893, and is by Louis Kaplan, associate librarian University of Wisconsin. A number of other provocative manuscripts are now being considered by the committee.

Further manuscripts pertinent to all phases of academic and reference librarianship are now being sought. Authors need not be members of ACRL, but, since the same editorial standards as have been set up for C&RL will be maintained, the approval of a manuscript by

at least three members of the Committee is required before publication. The present members of the Committee are: Mrs. Francis B. Jenkins, David K. Maxfield, Felix Reichman, Rolland E. Stevens, Colton Storm, Maurice F. Tauber, Clyde Walton, Jr., John C. Wyllie, and Lawrence F. Thompson, Chairman. Manuscripts submitted for their consideration should be addressed *only* to Chairman Thompson at the University of Kentucky Library, Lexington, Kentucky.

All issues will be separately priced, depending on cost of manufacture, and may be ordered separately, although it is recommended that standing orders be placed, if possible. Orders should be addressed *only* to the Business Manager, David K. Maxfield, at the Chicago Undergraduate Division of the University of Illinois Library, Chicago 11, Illinois. The cost of issue No. 2 has been set at twenty-five cents and that of No. 1 at thirty-five cents, although it is likely that future issues may be somewhat less reasonable.

College and University Library

Library Operating Expenditures¹

Library	Fiscal Year Ending	Faculty	Student Total Undergraduate	Student Total Graduate	Book Stock	Volumes Added	Newspapers	Periodicals	Staff Salaries	Student Service	Total Salaries and Student Service
Alabama	2045-51	530	6,151	498	380,024	23,014	131	2,879	\$128,590	\$ 22,940	\$ 151,530
Arizona	2045-51	334	5,388	305	298,963 ²	8,425	41	2,332	58,372	14,062	72,436
Arkansas	2045-51	327	3,312	449	752,885	18,534	20	6,033 ²	129,954	10,474	140,428
California (Berkeley)	2045-51	1,910	14,989	4,927	1,744,784	79,721	173	19,485	\$64,614*	\$93,950*	\$1,058,564*
California (Los Angeles)	2045-51	1,045	11,049	2,979	790,012	72,129	143	12,313	432,120	139,647	\$71,767
Chicago	2045-51	874	3,226	4,854	1,802,071 ²	53,971	81	7,733	109,792	11,299	121,091
Cincinnati	2045-51	544	6,116	844	600,140	12,198	22	2,391	111,925	11,299	123,224
Colorado	2045-51	545	7,300	804	730,696	30,329	43	3,467	104,513	33,686	138,199
Columbia	2045-51	3,442 ³	10,776	17,980	1,036,923	57,636	123	8,266	778,728	11,723	778,728
Cornell	2045-51	1,364	8,492	1,654	1,309,728	44,429	"	"	368,093	33,397	401,490
Denver	2145-51	378	7,483	1,867	381,655	19,867	38	1,836	141,826	17,728	159,552
Duke	2045-51	450	3,742	1,144	1,038,598	45,643	70	4,943	200,748	39,147	239,895
Florida	2045-51	669	8,802	1,437	445,246	37,810	145	3,593	244,819	33,824	288,643
Florida State	2045-51	430	4,796	907	278,277	44,479	130	1,251	133,945	10,339	164,494
Georgia	2045-51	287	5,977	453	269,029	15,070	70	2,102	108,990	13,518	120,517
Harvard	2045-51	"	4,676	10,632	5,542,674	145,388	"	"	855,911	45,000*	900,911
Hawaii	2045-51	227	4,466	460	219,233	7,791	26	3,592	109,792	10,753	120,545
Idaho	2045-51	244	3,237	239	134,069	8,840	57	898	86,940	8,815	65,715
Illinois	2045-51	1,916 ⁴	18,456	3,812	2,476,954	93,451	573	17,322	739,819	96,216	836,035
Indiana	2045-51	1,248	9,038	3,419	831,755	34,955	181	10,076	223,200	32,800	256,000
Iowa State	2045-51	1,095 ⁵	6,600	1,220	423,385	13,126	101	2,691	109,051	14,422	123,473
Joint University	2045-51	767	3,703	1,871	589,765	25,508	31	3,816	100,748	39,147	139,895
Kansas	2045-51	603	6,061	936	466,747	21,508	178	2,071	176,250	20,956	216,206
Kentucky	2045-51	329	8,629	919	528,211	30,910	158	3,301	131,914	21,655	153,569
Lehigh	2045-51	277	2,799	619	303,578	4,968	5	1,000	37,200	3,500	40,800
Lehigh State ⁶	2045-51	"	5,116	1,270	416,871	21,935	69	2,197	183,981	20,158	203,839
Maine	2045-51	408 ⁷	3,556	139	211,635	8,116	15	1,132	30,381	9,169	39,750
Maryland	2045-51	1,379	13,666	2,595	252,505	14,853	32	2,823	100,168	16,212	116,380
Mass. Inst. of Tech.	2045-51	436	3,496	1,675	465,639	15,625	6	3,000 ⁸	130,850	16,132	146,982
Michigan	2045-51	1,289	11,505	7,966	1,472,837	42,544	91	6,725	357,700	61,780	619,570
Michigan State	2045-51	847	11,527	1,580	472,915	27,396	57	2,569	302,259	32,244	334,503
Minnesota	2045-51	2,380	18,529	3,351	1,696,316	84,507	103	25,000	309,516	29,496	439,012
Mississippi	2045-51	252	2,876	229	106,346	14,861	17	954	43,299 ⁹	56,288 ⁹	99,587
Mississippi State	2045-51	177	2,697	211	147,986	8,783	46	1,357	51,806	7,100	58,906
Missouri	2045-51	604	9,127	1,319	731,709	25,975	209 ¹⁰	3,709 ¹⁰	156,335	22,416	178,751
Montana State ¹¹	2045-51	183	2,660	175	314,328	11,848	29	910	48,086	10,500	58,586
New Hampshire	2045-51	216	2,995	218	181,077	8,069	73	1,112	43,314	8,378	51,692
New Mexico	2045-51	258	3,951	692	193,949	12,772	63	5,493	63,404	20,956	84,360
New York (N.Y.U.)	2045-51	2,298	22,861	17,830	927,577	39,086	18	5,000	100,000	10,000	110,000
North Carolina	2045-51	623 ¹²	5,044	1,823	581,682	24,493	55	4,018	187,595	37,860	225,455
Northwestern	2145-51	674	21,536	2,694	1,032,392	44,640	75	10,199	309,516	29,496	439,012
Ohio State	2045-51	1,831	17,369	2,143	967,103	45,449	97	8,846	271,067	45,025	316,035
Oklahoma	2045-51	449	7,622	1,230	328,553	14,923	37	2,025	94,294	25,961	120,255
Oregon	2045-51	363 ¹³	4,507	944	474,548	24,417	146	2,822	168,786	17,820	186,606
Oregon State	2045-51	489 ¹⁴	5,888	512	260,941	14,021	114	2,378	131,232	20,000 ¹⁵	151,232
Pennsylvania	2045-51	2,600 ¹⁶	13,010	5,747	1,217,278	46,028	82	5,007	301,786	28,652	330,438
Pennsylvania State	2045-51	1,122	9,694	1,438	335,183	14,559	97	3,747	145,344	39,316	184,660
Princeton	2045-51	709 ¹⁷	2,921	595 ¹⁸	1,193,085	25,223	53	20,000	266,082	9,523	275,605
Purdue	2045-51	1,079	10,444	1,254	305,004	19,555	15	4,583	130,675	21,635	152,310
Rice	2045-51	123	1,354	155	215,880	10,476	4	1,962	53,143	14,534	67,677
Rochester	2045-51	541	5,633	685	511,119	19,142	44	2,799	136,710	12,750	149,460
Rutgers	2045-51	1,046	7,306	794	615,710	40,528	30	3,030	229,910	26,320	256,230
St. Louis	2145-51	605	7,092	1,251	465,247	32,298	77	4,010	130,597	17,911	148,508
South Carolina	2045-51	203 ¹⁹	2,489 ²⁰	929 ²¹	263,212	7,653	38	1,130	75,002	11,291	86,293
Southern California	2145-51	622	13,673	6,288	605,996	29,808	25	4,728	250,170	52,306	302,476
Syracuse	2045-51	1,038	11,443	3,60 ²²	314,912	18,461	41	2,982	158,540	22,435	180,975
Temple	2045-51	683	5,405	1,980	339,883	22,460	198	2,783	161,884	16,694	178,578
Tennessee	2045-51	490 ²³	6,669	1,153	337,898	15,642	39	2,941	152,311	9,840	162,081
Texas	2145-51	800	11,840	2,357	973,270	38,969	175	7,047	222,862	68,278	291,140
Utah	2045-51	431	6,861	1,247	256,117	10,425	36	2,927	83,084	33,982	117,066
Vermont	2045-51	241	2,026	111	190,478	3,040	7	838	50,555	4,900	55,335
Virginia	2045-51	404	2,919	1,293	630,633 ²⁴	38,342	140	3,179	201,413	25,762	227,175
Washington (St. Louis)	2045-51	836	10,908	1,140	543,464	16,907	5	1,822	139,461	9,999	149,461
Washington (Seattle)	2145-51	895	11,523	3,063	733,429	33,949	203	11,826	303,565	88,162	391,667
Washington State	2145-51	390	4,762	602	600,000	12,148	201	140,231	34,373	174,804	209,177
Wayne	2045-51	664	15,511	2,796	408,876	31,015	77	3,063	190,635	32,582	223,207
Western Reserve	2045-51	551 ²⁵	4,984	1,979	679,878	19,831	9	8,608 ²⁶	287,456	32,530	340,496
Wisconsin	2045-51	2,370	11,944	2,818	518,761	40,992	17	2,512	141,833	26,592	168,425
Wyoming	2045-51	263	2,331	310	162,974	8,881	26	1,362	48,033	8,713	56,746
Yale	2145-51	1,906	4,238	3,131	4,064,276	73,634	60	2,911	573,850	193,950	\$1,058,564
High	3,442	22,861	17,950	5,542,674	145,388	873	25,000	864,614	193,950	1,058,564	
Medium	602	6,130 ²⁷	1,232 ²⁸	473,749	22,779	87 ²⁹	3,000	141,826	21,645 ³⁰	164,844	
Low	123	1,354	111	186,346	3,040	4	838	30,861	67	30,750	
No	69	70	70	70	70	68	67	66	66	69	

¹ Resident teaching faculty, including part time equated to full time basis. ² Total number of resident and special students (no person counted twice), turns not specifically reported. ³ Exclusive of capital expenditures and those for auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories, cafeteria, etc. ⁴ 7 Boulder campus, turned or not available. ⁵ Number of libraries on which high, medium, and low are based. ⁶ Average of two medians. ⁷ Includes summer session, documents and books on film. ⁸ Knoxville division only. ⁹ Includes all e. l. s. ¹⁰ Includes in staff salaries. ¹¹ Not charged to funds, and gifts. ¹² McKim library only. ¹³ 1949-50 figure. ¹⁴ Included in books, periodicals, and binding.

Statistics 1950-51 (Group I)

Library Operating Expenditures³

Books ⁴	Periodicals	Binding	Library Operating Expenditures ⁵			Per Student Operating Expenditures	Total Institutional Expenditures	Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total Institutional Expenditures (Per Cent)	Budget, 1951-1952			
			Total for Books Periodicals & Binding	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Operating Expenditures				Total Library Operating Budget	Books Periodicals & Binding	Salaries and Wages	
\$103,372 ²⁰		\$13,108	\$116,480	\$ 18,675	\$ 286,085	\$ 43.11	\$ 5,447,755	5	\$ 320,000 ²⁶	\$125,000 ²⁶	\$ 175,000 ²⁶	
21,526	811,239	8,334	41,099	5,894	119,429	29.97	3,648,912	3	132,620	43,500	81,320	
47,997	17,732	10,005	76,044	12,946	232,418	61.94	3,420,439	7	245,194	78,705	149,847	
399,697 ²⁶		81,199 ²⁶	480,896 ²⁶	82,485 ²⁶	1,621,945 ²⁶	81.43			1,750,500	468,000	1,186,510	
227,961	48,347	76,585	353,093	46,750	971,610	69.26	12,000,000 ²⁶	8	835,448	172,069	582,545	
119,724	36,127	32,450	198,301	45,707	730,357	99.15	46,642,718	2	743,679	306,424	496,559	
31,904	8,721	11,014	81,639	4,367	179,230	25.75	6,200,000 ²⁶	3	201,465	84,865	141,375	
30,140	16,861	10,588	87,589	11,958	207,746	25.75	4,314,112	5	214,472	64,588	141,975	
194,763 ²⁶		55,700	250,463	47,341	1,073,512	37.62			1,069,298	226,204	788,863	
			195,490	36,507	613,586	62.44	23,034,001	3	707,703 ²⁶	168,473 ²⁶	409,225 ²⁶	
85,603 ²⁶		10,928	66,623	6,637	232,812	22.76			226,600	60,000	156,600	
			166,680	17,018	419,491	85.85				160,000		
			162,556	23,027	489,465	48.73			507,000 ²⁶	165,000 ²⁶	322,950 ²⁶	
155,041	7,997	13,821	176,859	8,112	349,455	8.112	5,193,171	7	366,000	169,305	183,400	
64,825	18,587	8,945	92,257	8,255	22,009	34.37	3,628,611	6	221,831	85,043	128,293	
270,680 ²⁶		86,880	457,569	243,957	1,002,437	104.67	28,978,413	6	1,500,000 ²⁶	358,283 ²⁶	900,000 ²⁶	
42,991	12,210	7,116	62,317	8,332	191,194	38.81	4,076,471	5	171,135	52,040	119,095	
17,010	11,652	5,098	33,758	7,730	107,303	30.95	3,752,771	3	113,084	35,527	72,384	
159,290	63,000	31,800	254,000	30,000	330,000	42.30	57,146,239	3	1,082,650	319,000	930,700	
24,940	29,940	21,018	75,898	8,162	297,533	29.53	12,753,088	2	248,538	91,000	156,568	
87,490 ²⁶		17,195	104,684	13,328	257,907	46.28	4,610,791	5	245,506	101,261	143,064	
85,677	21,222	16,362	122,767	13,393	352,362	46.57	7,029,267	5	327,313	126,511	181,820	
47,227 ²⁶	17,280	16,677	81,197	13,946	249,708	37.96	8,800,000 ²⁶	3	227,518 ²⁶	72,961 ²⁶	153,257 ²⁶	
12,439	7,645	7,450	27,515	4,730	73,045	21.37	2,400,000	3	76,130	31,970	46,650	
5,30,905	40,891	26,567	92,383	13,980	310,202	45.57	10,567,729	3	346,313	125,000	207,840	
14,394	6,046	2,462	22,902	2,614	62,296	16.85	3,187,408	2	50,111	21,750	36,034	
47,482	15,645	11,200	74,357	13,393	199,855	12.29			196,211 ²⁶	67,475 ²⁶	138,216 ²⁶	
26,580	11,000	9,530	46,860	10,450	204,312	29.51	10,000,000	2	212,000 ²⁶	83,000 ²⁶	145,000 ²⁶	
			242,000	36,795	898,365	45.92			906,210	243,000	639,000	
53,000	34,000	11,009	98,000	13,000	265,494	26.25	13,500,000	2	309,430	111,000	182,040	
113,814	33,438	16,594	163,846	192,350	776,278	30.62	27,223,494	3	777,032	137,735	736,953	
			35,000 ²⁶	3,209 ²⁶	94,489 ²⁶	33.68	1,785,434 ²⁶	3	65,550	28,000	63,550	
19,651	16,584	10,841	47,078	8,700	114,784	39.44	5,949,622	2	225,000	56,000	104,000	
51,626	41,352	19,643	112,621	23,645	315,007	30.15	13,082,591	2	318,250	115,000	1,7,000	
13,878	5,101	5,110	24,089	5,609	88,284	31.17			90,178	22,345	63,725	
15,340	3,665	5,698	24,703	3,334	79,929	24.87	3,021,924	2	95,170	30,000	59,270	
43,399 ²⁶		9,010	52,409	7,451	1,4362	31.09	2,529,531	6	150,260	46,492	94,040	
127,975 ²⁶		16,063	144,038	24,540	579,425	14.23	21,148,482	7	529,300	90,200	409,800	
69,764	76,110	11,515	157,389	18,540	401,390	58.47	5,679,524	7	328,014 ²⁶	62,500	242,474	
184,342 ²⁶			184,342	15,225	315,692	25.13	21,565,923	2	498,821 ²⁶	143,300	328,280	
			82,690	6,999	299,894	23.65	5,001,674	2	640,000	210,000	420,000	
55,750	10,085	13,184	79,019	24,290	289,855	53.17	3,729,991	4	260,242	100,681	147,441	
34,612	12,301	13,992	60,905	7,739	219,876	34.35			260,372	80,900	185,375	
100,495	24,868	30,725	156,085	20,280	506,806	27.02	17,576,218 ²⁶	3	281,397	156,179	401,719	
37,163	21,876	11,471	70,510	19,648	274,818	24.68	17,988,406	2	263,550	73,500	212,000	
79,992	30,271	20,651	130,914	30,601	437,721	124.49	6,563,233	6	408,857	121,252	287,625	
40,679	22,773	17,084	129,540	9,250	282,290	51.12	1,130,998	17	298,670	97,000	186,070	
33,163	9,908	6,209	49,280	4,488	121,445	80.48			130,770	60,670	72,600	
57,660	25,154	14,805	97,619	13,193	200,262	41.19			250,180	81,000	157,730	
			17,000	103,200	25,380	384,810	47.50	10,269,529	4	3,610	102,290	260,390
32,897	27,867	14,560	75,324	14,328	238,160	29.65			198,177	73,119	130,860	
32,726	5,828	6,310	45,864	4,688	126,755	40.91			104,067 ²⁶	40,000 ²⁶	61,307 ²⁶	
116,927 ²⁶		19,983	136,910	18,530	457,916	23.14	9,972,500	5	413,470	119,000	291,040	
64,511	9,916	11,136	75,561	5,431	261,969	17.33			229,580	80,000	174,030	
63,873	16,996	11,134	92,061	17,317	287,898	38.98	6,708,312	4	293,818	90,385	191,556	
47,850	20,129	10,269	78,348	12,142	252,571	32.21	8,794,711	3	244,918	70,400	163,469	
67,782	49,001	29,808	166,572	30,450	378,082	32.46			475,360	142,380	307,700	
44,519	18,113	12,950	76,582	2,938	190,586	24.24	5,084,730	3	205,147	72,500	112,647	
7,200	8,000	2,000	17,200	4,000	76,535	18.50	3,500,000 ²⁶	2	78,135	16,000	55,700	
62,000	21,491	30,706	104,398	10,911	332,284	85.24	5,000,000	7	300,000 ²⁶	105,000 ²⁶	255,000 ²⁶	
			98,383	255,821	99,116	21.23	9,941,253	3	228,970	87,315	159,010	
70,643	42,282	39,845	152,770	28,501	572,578	39.35	10,825,000	3	334,517	179,817	375,000	
29,000	15,000	5,337	49,337	13,931	238,672	44.28	12,490,608 ²⁶	2	234,552	61,000	181,052	
109,179	21,107	12,133	142,410	5,280	370,908	39.21	8,603,383	4	380,000	150,000	230,000	
171,082	44,142	22,405	237,629	24,985	665,029	38.24	22,113,492	3	274,484	72,351	185,294	
22,320	8,398	5,511	36,211	6,157	99,116	37.52	4,120,902	3	630,726	198,300	390,676	
			386,882		940,682	127.68	14,734,356	6	845,067	270,804	574,283	
399,697	76,110	86,880	480,896	243,957	1,621,945	127.68	46,642,718	17	1,750,500	468,000	1,186,510	
63,755 ²⁶	17,932 ²⁶	13,146 ²⁶	92,383	13,662 ²⁶	266,494	37.33	8,608,280 ²⁶	3	290,372	90,292 ²⁶	177,000	
7,300	3,665	2,000	17,200	2,614	62,266	12.29	1,130,998	2	50,111	16,000	36,034	
58	48	58	69	68	69	69	82	81	69	70	69	

3 Central library and all agencies. 4 Includes all library materials except periodicals. 5 Includes supplies, transportation, and all other noncapital expenditures. 6 Excludes Schools of Law and Medicine. 9 Includes School of Mines for first time. 10 Excludes School of Law. 11 604 full time, 251 part time. 12 Not 16 Estimate. 17 Fall, 1951, figures. 18 Approximation. 19 Includes 170,000 documents. 20 Includes 18,659 volumes not previously counted. 21 Excludes library budget. 27 Not broken down. 28 Includes periodicals. 29 Excludes film. 30 Budget figures. 31 Excludes anticipated income from trust and endowment.

College and University Library

Salaries (As of September 1, 1951)

Library	Librarian	Assistant or Associate Librarian and or Division Head			Department Heads			Head Librarian School, College, and Departmental (Prof.)		
		Minimum	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Median	Maximum
Alabama										
Arizona	\$ 6,000	\$ 4,650 ¹			\$4,000	\$ 3,250	\$4,900	\$ 2,200		
Brown	5,750				3,240	3,570	4,400	2,880	3,130	3,200
California (Berkeley)	11,400	6,270 ¹	7,200 ¹		3,300	3,352	8,100			
California (Los Angeles)	10,300	6,000 ¹	7,800 ¹		4,620	5,640	6,900	3,540	4,330	4,860
Chicago										
Cincinnati	7,600				3,520		4,120	2,700	3,000	3,740
Colorado	7,800	5,490 ¹			3,617	4,080	4,350	3,736		
Columbia		5,800 ¹			3,200	4,340	5,200	3,000	4,800	5,000
Cornell										
Denver	5,400 ¹	5,100 ¹			3,550	3,750	3,800	2,800	2,900	4,200
Duke										
Florida	7,300	5,250 ¹			4,100	4,500	5,000	3,000	4,500	5,700
Florida State	6,400	4,300 ¹	5,200 ¹		3,800	4,300	4,800	3,200		3,600
Georgia					3,700	4,100	4,300			
Harvard										
Hawaii	7,200	5,180 ¹	6,080 ¹		3,690	4,067	4,383	2,700	3,000	10,000
Idaho	5,520		4,440 ¹		3,600		4,020	4,950 ¹¹	8,530 ¹¹	6,080 ¹¹
Illinois	12,900	6,300 ¹	8,300 ¹	8,850 ¹	4,700	5,810	5,900	3,850	4,950	6,800
Indiana					5,300	5,340	5,300	3,000	4,100	6,000
Iowa State	8,500	5,900 ¹			4,080	4,200	4,200			
Joint University										
Kansas	6,300	4,500 ¹								
Kentucky					2,200	3,600	3,900	2,700	3,400	3,920
Lehigh	4,500				3,444	3,660	3,876	1,932	2,635	3,972
Louisiana State	8,500	5,940 ¹		6,490 ¹	2,760		3,390			
Maine	5,600				3,850		5,060	3,388		3,740
Maryland	6,000	5,700 ¹								
Mass. Inst. of Tech.					3,495	3,495	4,290	2,544		
Michigan	9,900	6,820 ¹								
Michigan State	8,100	4,900 ¹	9,570 ¹		4,680		5,500	3,300		4,800
Minnesota	9,000				3,300	4,020	5,420	3,560		
Mississippi	4,500	4,500 ¹			4,872		5,672	2,928		4,080
Mississippi State	6,000	4,000 ¹			2,250	3,800	3,900			
Missouri	6,000	4,700 ¹			3,300	3,375	3,450			
Montana State	6,100	5,300 ¹			3,800	4,000	4,800	3,000	3,900	4,300
New Hampshire	4,750	2,800 ¹			4,000		4,950			
New Mexico					3,200	3,400	3,800	3,000		
New York (N.Y.U.)		4,200 ¹	5,500 ¹	6,500 ¹	4,200	4,800	5,600			
North Carolina	8,250	5,000 ¹	5,544 ¹		3,700	4,400	4,500			
Northwestern	10,000	4,200 ¹			4,008		4,776	2,976		4,008
Ohio State	7,872	7,872 ¹			3,200 ¹	3,400 ¹	3,600 ¹	3,200 ¹	3,600 ¹	4,200 ¹
Oklahoma	6,200				4,332	5,400	5,700	1,920	3,324	4,500
Oregon	9,200	5,900 ¹			2,280	3,365	4,700	1,800	2,200	4,000
Oregon State	9,200 ¹	5,900 ¹			4,000	4,400	5,000	4,000		4,600
Pennsylvania		4,200 ¹	5,750 ¹	6,500 ¹	4,400	4,700	5,000			
Pennsylvania State	6,420	4,500 ¹			3,150	4,150	4,800	2,700	3,650	6,000
Princeton					4,820 ¹			2,700		4,404
Purdue	10,000				2,808	4,020	4,194			
Rice	7,500	4,900 ¹				5,000		3,850		5,000
Rochester					3,550		3,600			
Rutgers					4,200	4,200	4,200			4,200
St. Louis	7,500	5,280 ¹	7,010 ¹		4,400	4,620	5,910	3,720	5,960	
South Carolina	5,700	2,132 ¹	3,040 ¹		3,670		4,290	2,400		4,290
Southern California					3,180 ¹		3,672 ¹			
Syracuse					3,500	3,600	4,000	3,100	3,697	4,800
Temple	5,000	3,800 ¹			2,420		2,540	2,340		3,000
Tennessee		4,800 ¹			3,080		3,900	3,800		3,900
Texas	8,000	5,500 ¹	5,000 ¹		3,700 ¹	4,100 ¹	4,800 ¹	2,800 ¹	3,000 ¹	4,500 ¹
Utah					3,048	3,720	4,284	2,640	2,904	3,900
Vermont	6,000	3,600 ¹	4,000 ¹		3,000		3,600	3,000		4,000
Virginia	6,980		3,560 ¹		3,300		4,000			
Washington (St. Louis)	8,000				4,616		5,600	3,752		5,600
Washington (Seattle)	8,904				3,500		4,000	2,400		4,700
Washington State	8,240	7,200 ¹			5,460			2,760		4,680
Wayne	10,578				5,225					
Western Reserve					5,027	5,908	5,868	5,868		5,868
Wisconsin	7,980	7,810 ¹	7,700 ¹		4,676	5,176	5,874	3,144	3,450	6,700
Wyoming	7,488		4,410 ¹		3,540	3,864	4,188			
Yale										
High	12,900	7,872	9,570	5,460	5,868	8,190	5,968	5,960	10,000	
Median	7,495	5,050 ¹	5,440 ¹	3,670	4,100	4,383	3,000	3,540 ¹	4,432 ¹	
Low	4,500	2,132	2,500	2,200	3,300	3,375	1,800	2,200	3,060	
N ^o	47	38	23	59	39	57	45	24	40	

1 All library agencies included; excludes student assistants and building maintenance staff. 2 Boulder campus only. 3 Excludes Schools of Law and Medicine. 4 Includes School of Mines for first time. 5 Excludes School of Law. 6 Assistant or associate chief librarians. 7 Division head. 8 Evanston campus only. 9 Part time assistant lib. nra. 10 McKim library only. 11 Knoxville division only. 12 Not reported or not

Statistics, 1950-51 (Group I)

Salaries (As of September 1, 1951)

All Other Professional Assistants			All Nonprofessional Assistants			Total Number of Employees in Full-Time Equivalent			Hours of Student Assistance
Minimum	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Professional	Non-Professional	Total	
\$2,400	\$	\$3,850	\$1,500	\$	\$2,150	31	19	50	50,000
3,000	3,150	3,230	2,000	2,500	2,800	10	11	21	22,600
3,400	2,800	3,490	1,200	1,800	2,700	22	38	61	15,998
3,060	3,906	5,754	2,250	2,712	5,040	115	173	288	179,335
3,000	3,720	5,040	2,160	2,550	4,500	67	72	139	125,377
2,520	2,823	3,470	1,640	2,040	3,240	62	83	145	124,800
3,048	3,244	3,384	1,884	1,884	2,928	17	27	34	15,867
2,900	3,240	3,640	1,600	2,000	3,300	20	15	35	51,825
2,900	2,900	3,300	1,600	1,920	2,580	93	220	313	36,617
2,700	2,900	3,300	1,600	1,920	2,580	27	24	51	24,899
2,900	3,400	4,100	1,800	2,073	2,640	42	41	83	40,000
3,100	3,800	3,800	1,800	2,700	2,800	43	48	91	88,521
2,750	3,000	3,500	1,750	2,500	2,500	37	15	52	18,891
2,400	3,000	7,500	1,350	1,890	3,000	35	17	52	27,000
2,930	3,478	4,015	2,150	2,792	3,395	145	192	338	60,000
3,300	3,600	3,600	1,560	1,630	2,395	15	17	32	19,551
3,000	3,850	5,700	1,800	2,240	3,660	12	8	20	12,856
3,000	3,500	6,000	1,920	2,220	2,820	131	102	233	124,028
3,060	3,240	3,540	1,500	1,740	2,400	40	50	90	50,489
2,888	3,300	3,600	2,000	2,300	2,700	19	28	47	22,764
2,400	2,796	3,28	1,452	1,824	2,064	28	12	40	78,300
2,600	2,905	2,950	1,440	1,630	2,500	20	16	36	71,493
2,800	3,356	3,800	1,800	2,500	2,500	26	33	59	40,000
2,100	3,564	4,209	2,322	2,640	2,880	9	7	16	5,800
3,000	3,564	4,209	2,322	2,640	2,880	28	24	52	40,004
2,600	3,000	3,000	2,120	2,400	2,880	7	7	14	10,500
2,450	3,460	3,600	1,076	2,460	2,500	21	10	31	27,000
2,928	3,460	3,600	1,076	2,460	2,500	30	23	53	19,360
2,870	3,460	3,600	1,076	2,460	2,500	133	83	216	85,000
2,800	2,700	3,000	1,600	1,600	1,800	19	18	37	49,969
2,300	2,300	3,600	1,560	1,800	2,890	77	79	156	56,201
2,650	2,650	4,800	1,920	2,200	2,200	10	8	18	25,984
2,900	3,600	3,400	1,500	1,700	1,820	15	5	20	15,777
3,500	4,000	4,000	1,980	2,100	2,600	27	39	66	35,000
2,900	3,300	4,000	1,560	2,040	3,000	10	4	14	17,833
2,616	3,720	2,100	2,880	3,000	3,000	11	7	18	15,000
2,640	3,000	3,200	1,800	2,100	2,600	47	120	167	.....
2,238	3,312	4,140	1,824	1,920	5,290	44	22	66	83,033
1,500	2,280	3,700	1,440	1,590	1,690	45	32	77	72,278
2,750	3,600	3,900	1,356	2,040	2,214	66	82	148	71,823
3,100	3,600	4,800	2,040	2,124	2,864	28	21	49	30,200
2,700	2,500	4,800	1,440	2,000	3,000	31	28	59	21,825
2,760	3,600	1,572	1,920	2,400	2,400	27	14	41	.....
3,850	4,800	1,560	.....	.....	.....	32	93	145	37,401
2,600	2,750	1,800	2,300	2,300	2,300	26	25	51	59,356
2,500	2,200	1,560	1,824	2,486	2,486	54	59	114	12,670
3,080	3,520	5,000	1,920	2,400	3,120	21	32	53	32,718
2,400	2,630	1,230	2,400	2,400	2,400	9	10	19	19,378
2,000	3,078	1,800	2,300	2,300	2,300	26	26	52	19,019
2,600	3,071	1,740	1,930	2,700	2,700	35	37	72	32,730
2,430	3,120	1,300	2,520	2,520	2,520	24	19	43	.....
3,600	3,440	1,440	2,640	2,640	2,640	14	21	35	25,000
2,800	3,000	4,000	1,320	1,800	2,800	81	45	126	78,718
2,640	2,904	1,848	2,772	2,772	2,772	41	27	68	55,961
2,700	3,600	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	35	36	71	22,714
2,972	3,752	4,400	1,711	2,500	2,972	19	45	64	14,172
2,400	3,000	1,800	2,500	2,500	2,500	47	31	78	120,739
2,760	4,850	1,980	2,480	2,480	2,480	19	33	52	40,000
3,500	3,000	5,100	2,100	2,700	2,700	10	9	19	.....
3,978	4,600	5,808	2,710	3,296	4,184	28	42	70	43,000
3,144	3,684	4,576	2,304	2,904	3,024	27	28	55	16,555
2,460	2,940	4,240	1,474	1,800	2,830	41	50	91	1,000
3,978	4,600	7,500	2,710	3,296	5,280	24	24	48	43,216
2,760	3,272	3,720	1,980	2,540	2,772	22	20	42	47,800
1,500	2,280	2,700	1,200	1,590	1,590	35	23	58	33,240
61	42	61	63	47	63	71	13	84	82,022
						84	7	134	13,545
						96	122	218	.....
						145	220	365	179,335
						37	24	61	31,480
						6	4	10	.....
						20	70	90	64

available. 13 Number of libraries on which high, median, and low are based. 14 Average of two medians. 15 Does not include salary as Director of School of Librarianship. 16 Includes \$1,04 as Director of Libraries of Oregon System of Higher Education. 17 Curator of Oriental Collection. 18 Includes students. 19 Includes all hourly assistants. 20 Not charged to library budget. 21 Approximation.

Library	Fiscal Year Ending	Faculty	Total Undergraduates	Enrollment	Book Stock	Volume Added	Newspapers, Journals, Cur- rently Acquired	Expenditures				Per Student Staff Salary and Salaries	Total Student and Salaries	Books, Periodicals, Binding	Total Books, Periodicals, Binding	Other Expenditures	Total Expenditures	
								Staff Salary	Student Salary	Student and Salaries	Books							
Adelphi	30-61	180	2,160	222	58,757	4,734	5	462	\$27,848	\$7,333	\$35,181	\$14.71	\$7,938	\$2,483	\$10,529	\$1,419	\$1,397	\$47,468
Albany	30-61	70	1,094	144	22,599	1,999	11	405	12,955	2,306	20,191	18.31	6,101	1,217	9,520	8.90	1,737	31,448
American	30-61	180	2,746	1,340	127,283	6,500	13	545	27,143	5,806	32,051	40.19	15,772	2,651	12,036	2,443	2,584	47,571
Antioch	30-61	96	1,054	191	281,460	6,500	11	405	20,363	2,760	43,120	27.96	6,539	2,335	6,116	9,855	3,344	40,843
Babson	30-61	56	1,073	222	177,777	1,779	22	375	40,363	2,901	50,260	16.46	8,114	2,223	1,099	10,796	2,382	34,943
Boston	30-61	140	1,081	646	240,104	10,851	41	435	38,847	3,169	57,033	32.44	18,292	2,871	2,633	22,796	7.58	24,955
Broadway	30-61	63	786	1,582	208,221	3,337	11	415	24,764	3,169	27,933	32.44	18,292	2,871	2,633	22,796	7.58	24,955
Bryn Mawr	30-61	729	12,785	1,232	220,176	5,501	8	925	115,846	32,670	148,516	9.68	12,122	7,102	19,078	16,974	2,010	46,917
Butler	30-61	80	660	139	122,156	4,732	10	925	34,604	2,312	36,916	25.51	11,341	3,941	17,256	24.81	4,066	56,164
Carmichael	30-61	24	865	56	125,000	5,000	43	608	25,526	3,075	28,601	15.31	11,341	3,941	17,256	24.81	4,066	56,164
Catholic	30-61	118	1,284	194	146,889	6,251	5	608	22,661	3,878	26,539	13.99	11,341	3,941	17,256	24.81	4,066	56,164
Colgate	30-61	118	1,284	194	146,889	6,251	5	608	22,661	3,878	26,539	13.99	11,341	3,941	17,256	24.81	4,066	56,164
Colorado A. M.	30-61	221	3,577	209	145,462	6,435	10	575	28,353	2,878	31,231	27.47	11,341	3,941	17,256	24.81	4,066	56,164
Columbia	30-61	303	2,612	202	679,745	3,155	13	444	45,390	2,878	48,268	13.99	11,341	3,941	17,256	24.81	4,066	56,164
Dartmouth	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
De Pauw	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
DePauw	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Drake	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Duquesne	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Eastern	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Emory	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Florida	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Georgetown	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Harvard	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Howard	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Illinois State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Indiana State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Iowa State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Kansas State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Lehigh	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Lehigh Valley	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Longwood	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Marshall	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Marshall	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Michigan State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Michigan State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Minnesota State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
Montclair State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
North Carolina State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
North Carolina State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
North Carolina State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
North Carolina State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
North Carolina State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077
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North Carolina State	30-61	198.5	1,294	202	116,214	2,986	13	444	28,911	8,009	36,919	48.83	33,615	3,658	3,688	38,303	3.88	41,077

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Year Ending	Faculty	Total Undergraduate Students	Book Value Added	New Income Cur- rently received	Periods re- ceived	Staff Salaries	Student Services	Student Salaries and Wages	Total Student Salaries and Wages	Books	Periods- ing	Total Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate, and Building	Per Student for Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate, and Building	Total Operating Expenses	Total Expenditures
1902-03	52	574	61,000	1,725	7	12,450	12,450	12,450	12,450	8,555	\$1,442	\$1,005	\$1.63	\$10,345	\$10,345
1903-04	57	702	70,000	2,000	10	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	9,771	1,805	1,069	1.51	11,583	11,583
1904-05	63	847	79,775	2,760	16	15,743	15,743	15,743	15,743	10,913	2,110	1,213	1.36	12,523	12,523
1905-06	83	947	85,323	3,689	6	17,777	17,777	17,777	17,777	12,010	2,335	1,365	1.28	13,135	13,135
1906-07	92	1,041	92,538	4,600	10	19,523	19,523	19,523	19,523	13,253	2,518	1,500	1.25	14,000	14,000
1907-08	101	1,141	100,000	5,000	12	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	14,500	2,700	1,600	1.15	15,100	15,100
1908-09	110	1,241	110,000	5,500	14	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	15,500	2,850	1,700	1.12	16,200	16,200
1909-10	120	1,341	120,000	6,000	16	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	16,500	3,000	1,800	1.10	17,300	17,300
1910-11	130	1,441	130,000	6,500	18	25,500	25,500	25,500	25,500	17,500	3,150	1,950	1.08	18,450	18,450
1911-12	140	1,541	140,000	7,000	20	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	18,500	3,300	2,100	1.06	19,600	19,600
1912-13	150	1,641	150,000	7,500	22	28,500	28,500	28,500	28,500	19,500	3,450	2,250	1.04	20,750	20,750
1913-14	160	1,741	160,000	8,000	24	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	20,500	3,600	2,400	1.02	21,900	21,900
1914-15	170	1,841	170,000	8,500	26	31,500	31,500	31,500	31,500	21,500	3,750	2,550	1.00	23,050	23,050
1915-16	180	1,941	180,000	9,000	28	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	22,500	3,900	2,700	0.98	24,200	24,200
1916-17	190	2,041	190,000	9,500	30	34,500	34,500	34,500	34,500	23,500	4,050	2,850	0.96	25,350	25,350
1917-18	200	2,141	200,000	10,000	32	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	24,500	4,200	3,000	0.94	26,500	26,500
1918-19	210	2,241	210,000	10,500	34	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	25,500	4,350	3,150	0.92	27,650	27,650
1919-20	220	2,341	220,000	11,000	36	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	26,500	4,500	3,300	0.90	28,800	28,800
1920-21	230	2,441	230,000	11,500	38	40,500	40,500	40,500	40,500	27,500	4,650	3,450	0.88	29,950	29,950
1921-22	240	2,541	240,000	12,000	40	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	28,500	4,800	3,600	0.86	31,100	31,100
1922-23	250	2,641	250,000	12,500	42	43,500	43,500	43,500	43,500	29,500	4,950	3,750	0.84	32	
1923-24	260	2,741	260,000	13,000	44	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	30,500	5,100	3,900	0.82	33,250	33,250
1924-25	270	2,841	270,000	13,500	46	46,500	46,500	46,500	46,500	31,500	5,250	4,050	0.80	34,400	34,400
1925-26	280	2,941	280,000	14,000	48	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	32,500	5,400	4,200	0.78	35,550	35,550
1926-27	290	3,041	290,000	14,500	50	49,500	49,500	49,500	49,500	33,500	5,550	4,350	0.76	36,700	36,700
1927-28	300	3,141	300,000	15,000	52	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	34,500	5,700	4,500	0.74	37,850	37,850
1928-29	310	3,241	310,000	15,500	54	52,500	52,500	52,500	52,500	35,500	5,850	4,650	0.72	39,000	39,000
1929-30	320	3,341	320,000	16,000	56	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	36,500	6,000	4,800	0.70	40,150	40,150
1930-31	330	3,441	330,000	16,500	58	55,500	55,500	55,500	55,500	37,500	6,150	4,950	0.68	41,300	41,300
1931-32	340	3,541	340,000	17,000	60	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	38,500	6,300	5,100	0.66	42,450	42,450
1932-33	350	3,641	350,000	17,500	62	58,500	58,500	58,500	58,500	39,500	6,450	5,250	0.64	43,600	43,600
1933-34	360	3,741	360,000	18,000	64	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	40,500	6,600	5,400	0.62	44,750	44,750
1934-35	370	3,841	370,000	18,500	66	61,500	61,500	61,500	61,500	41,500	6,750	5,550	0.60	45,900	45,900
1935-36	380	3,941	380,000	19,000	68	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	42,500	6,900	5,700	0.58	47,050	47,050
1936-37	390	4,041	390,000	19,500	70	64,500	64,500	64,500	64,500	43,500	7,050	5,850	0.56	48,200	48,200
1937-38	400	4,141	400,000	20,000	72	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	44,500	7,200	6,000	0.54	49,350	49,350
1938-39	410	4,241	410,000	20,500	74	67,500	67,500	67,500	67,500	45,500	7,350	6,150	0.52	50,500	50,500
1939-40	420	4,341	420,000	21,000	76	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	46,500	7,500	6,300	0.50	51,650	51,650
1940-41	430	4,441	430,000	21,500	78	70,500	70,500	70,500	70,500	47,500	7,650	6,450	0.48	52,800	52,800
1941-42	440	4,541	440,000	22,000	80	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	48,500	7,800	6,600	0.46	53,950	53,950
1942-43	450	4,641	450,000	22,500	82	73,500	73,500	73,500	73,500	49,500	7,950	6,750	0.44	55,100	55,100
1943-44	460	4,741	460,000	23,000	84	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	50,500	8,100	6,900	0.42	56,250	56,250
1944-45	470	4,841	470,000	23,500	86	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500	51,500	8,250	7,050	0.40	57,400	57,400
1945-46	480	4,941	480,000	24,000	88	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	52,500	8,400	7,200	0.38	58,550	58,550
1946-47	490	5,041	490,000	24,500	90	79,500	79,500	79,500	79,500	53,500	8,550	7,350	0.36	59,700	59,700
1947-48	500	5,141	500,000	25,000	92	81,000	81,000	81,000	81,000	54,500	8,700	7,500	0.34	60,850	60,850
1948-49	510	5,241	510,000	25,500	94	82,500	82,500	82,500	82,500	55,500	8,850	7,650	0.32	62,000	62,000
1949-50	520	5,341	520,000	26,000	96	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	56,500	9,000	7,800	0.30	63,150	63,150
1950-51	530	5,441	530,000	26,500	98	85,500	85,500	85,500	85,500	57,500	9,150	7,950	0.28	64,300	64,300
1951-52	540	5,541	540,000	27,000	100	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	58,500	9,300	8,100	0.26	65,450	65,450
1952-53	550	5,641	550,000	27,500	102	88,500	88,500	88,500	88,500	59,500	9,450	8,250	0.24	66,600	66,600
1953-54	560	5,741	560,000	28,000	104	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	60,500	9,600	8,400	0.22	67,750	67,750
1954-55	570	5,841	570,000	28,500	106	91,500	91,500	91,500	91,500	61,500	9,750	8,550	0.20	68,900	68,900
1955-56	580	5,941	580,000	29,000	108	93,000	93,000	93,000	93,000	62,500	9,900	8,700	0.18	70,050	70,050
1956-57	590	6,041	590,000	29,500	110	94,500	94,500	94,500	94,500	63,500	10,050	8,850	0.16	71,200	71,200
1957-58	600	6,141	600,000	30,000	112	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	64,500	10,200	9,000	0.14	72,350	72,350
1958-59	610	6,241	610,000	30,500	114	97,500	97,500	97,500	97,500	65,500	10,350	9,150	0.12	73,500	73,500
1959-60	620	6,341	620,000	31,000	116	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	66,500	10,500	9,300	0.10	74,650	74,650
1960-61	630	6,441	630,000	31,500	118	100,500	100,500	100,500	100,500	67,500	10,650	9,450	0.08	75,800	75,800
1961-62	640	6,541	640,000	32,000	120	102,000	102,000	102,000	102,000	68,500	10,800	9,600	0.06	76,950	76,950
1962-63	650	6,641	650,000	32,500	122	103,500	103,500	103,500	103,500	69,500	10,950	9,750	0.04	78,100	78,100
1963-64	660	6,741	660,000	33,000	124	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	70,500	11,100	9,900	0.02	79,250	79,250
1964-65	670	6,841	670,000	33,500	126	106,500	106,500	106,500	106,500	71,500	11,250	10,050	0.00	80,400	80,400
1965-66	680	6,941	680,000	34,000	128	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	72,500	11,400	10,200		81,550	81,550
1966-67	690	7,041	690,000	34,500	130	109,500	109,500	109,500	109,500	73,500	11,550	10,350		82,700	82,700
1967-68	700	7,141	700,000	35,000	132	111,000	111,000	111,000	111,000	74,500	11,700	10,500		83,850	83,850
1968-69	710	7,241	710,000	35,500	134	112,500	112,500	112,500	112,500	75,500	11,850	10,650		85,000	85,000
1969-70	720	7,341	720,000	36,000	136	114,000	114,000	114,000	114,000	76,500	12,000	10,800		86,150	86,150
1970-71	730	7,441	730,000	36,500	138	115,500	115,500	115,500	115,500	77,500	12,150	10,950		87,300	87,300
1971-72	740	7,541	740,000	37,000	140	117,000	117,000	117,000	117,000	78,500	12,300	11,100		88,450	88,450
1972-73	750	7,641	750,000	37,500	142	118,500	118,500	118,500	118,500	79,500	12,450	11,250		89,600	89,600
1973-74	760	7,741	760,000	38,000	144	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	80,500	12,600	11,400			

Statistics, 1950-51 (Group III)

Library	Total Payroll of College	Ratio of Library Exp. to Total Payroll of College	September 1, 1951		All Other Professional		All Nonprofessional		Total		Hours Student Assistant
			Chief Librarian	Assistant Librarian	Min- imum	Med- ian	Min- imum	Max- imum	Pro- fes- sional	Non- pro- fes- sional	
Apex Book	8,467,800	1.4	44,800	.....	.....	.....	\$1,600	.....	3	1.5	4.5
Arizona State	1,750,000	1.4	6,250	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	1	1.25	1.25
Alma	1,289,407	3.1	3,300	\$1,800 ^a	.....	.....	1,500	\$1,700	3	3	3.1
Arkansas State	324,010	2.9	3,300	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4.208
California State S. & M.	236,719	3.5	3,000	2,800	.....	.....	\$2,300	2,200	1	1	2.000
Argentina	400,000	2.9	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Austin	300,000	7.5	4,100	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5	2.5	.....
Bard	252,084	4.6	2,075	1,900	.....	.....	2,000 ^a	.....	4	1	2.944
Barnes	435,453	3.9	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5	1	3.027
Baylor	346,091	3.0	2,150	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3.267
Carthage	525,482	2.7	2,700	2,600 ^a	.....	.....	2,400	.....	2.5	2	.....
Catholic	521,282	3.0	3,750	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2.5	.....
Coe	597,531	4.0	4,100	2,800	2,700	2,400	2,400	2,650	2	1	3.381
Colorado	451,039	2.1	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5	1	3.800
Concordia	160,040	9.3	4,600	2,175	2,772	3,050	.....	.....	2	1	2.962
Davis & Elkins	212,000	6.3	4,010	2,850 ^a	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.5	3.944
Derry	351,897	4.9	4,200	3,000	.....	.....	1,200	1,800	2	2	4.700
Emory and Henry	240,564	2.1	2,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3.360
Elmira	456,574	2.9	3,325	.....	.....	.....	1,840	.....	1	1.3	2.148
Emory	109,678	4.0	2,000	3,100	.....	.....	1,440	.....	1	1	4.700
Franklin	231,085	6.2	2,900	2,400	2,000	.....	1,440	.....	1	1	3.360
Frederick	459,594	4.2	3,000	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5	2.5	.....
Henderson	750,000	2.6	2,700	2,800	.....	.....	1,440	2,000	2.5	2.5	4.725
Hopkins	494,613	4.4	4,200	3,000	3,400	.....	500	.....	2	2	4.850
Houghton	312,968	0.9	2,200	.....	.....	.....	1,900	1,700	2.5	2.5	7.700
Indiana Wesleyan	584,292	3.0	2,755	2,700	2,400	.....	1,400	1,600	1.5	1.5	5.335
Junata	575,801	3.6	3,100	3,500	3,200	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5.335
Lawrence	327,771	2.0	2,300	2,700	2,300	.....	2,600	2,800	4	1	3.551
Lebanon Valley	257,771	2.0	2,300	2,700	2,300	.....	2,600	2,800	4	1	3.551
Livingstone	245,144	3.1	2,300	3,000	.....	.....	1,200	1,800	2	2	3.320
Luther	412,585	4.8	4,200	2,800 ^a	.....	.....	1,200	1,800	4	1	3.320
Manchester	613,027	2.4	3,350 ^a	3,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Marquette	323,852	3.5	3,400	3,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Millaps	488,871	4.6	3,800	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Monmouth Union	485,092	3.6	4,400	3,000	2,400	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
New Mexico Highlands	313,072	4.7	3,100	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
New Rochelle	849,055	2.8	4,520	4,550	3,180	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Oberlin	332,756	5.3	6,000	4,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Randolph-Macon	328,825	8.7	5,000	4,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Ripon	483,344	5.6	4,410	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Rollins	595,960	4.9	3,700	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Saint Joseph	586,198	4.5	4,100	3,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Sevier	589,030	5.2	4,350	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Trinity	531,000	2.7	4,100	3,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Wesleyan	570,557	4.6	4,300	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Washington and Jefferson	981,630	2.7	4,300	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Whitworth	981,630	2.7	4,300	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Willamette	730,000	9.2	6,540	4,440	3,180	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.320
Willamette	432,674	4.2	2,800	2,000	2,000	2,335	2,700	2,575	3	3	3.320
Median	100,000	1.4	2,000	1,900	2,300	1,500	2,200	1,615	1	1	3.029
Low	100,000	1.4	2,000	1,900	2,300	1,500	2,200	1,615	1	1	3.029
High	100,000	1.4	2,000	1,900	2,300	1,500	2,200	1,615	1	1	3.029

1 Sept. 1950-June 1951. 2 One of four standardized colleges of Connecticut. 3 Not included in library budget. 4 Included in books. 5 Included in periodicals. 6 Confidential. 7 Seven also as history professor; salary scale, \$5,400-40,300. 8 For 9 months. Summer session starts at same rate of pay. 9 10 months. 10 \$2,500 for 1 time. 11 12 months. 12 \$3,000-4,000. 13 9 months. 14 \$2,400-4,300. 15 \$2,800-43,000. 16 1 time. 17 Plus living for 9 months. 18 Plus room and meals. 19 Number of librarians on which high, median, and low are based.

Teachers College Gen-

Library	Fiscal Year Ending	Faculty Members	Under Graduates	Graduates	Book Stock	Volumes Added	Newspapers	Periodicals
Alabama, Jacksonville, State Teachers College	30/31	60	1,259	0	31,411	3,586	19	265
Arkansas, Conway, Arkansas State Teachers College	30/31	81	1,442	0	47,076	2,640	11	277
California, Arcata, Humboldt State College	30/31	44	330	25	34,194	4,753	10	330
California, Chico, State College	30/31	77	1,435	113	52,350	5,322	14	454
California, Fresno, State College	30/31	153	3,200	168	77,872	7,192	19	701
California, San Francisco, State College	30/31	191	4,314	822	74,012	8,271	8	782
Colorado, Alamosa, Adams State College	1/31	43	552	0	29,770	1,504	13	250
Georgia, Collegeboro, Georgia Teachers College	1/31	56	756	0	43,372	1,521	16	254
Illinois, Charleston, Eastern State College	30/31	136	1,407	0	75,896	2,275	15	500
Indiana, Muncie, Ball State Teachers College	30/31	175	2,983	191	121,724	6,609	15	700
Indiana, Terre Haute, State Teachers College	30/31	161.5	2,121	108	161,395	3,784	9	384
Iowa, Cedar Falls, State Teachers College	30/31	288	2,685	288	153,335	5,481	36	531
Kansas, Pittsburg, State Teachers College	30/31	153	1,756	132	78,194	2,875	20	604
Kentucky, Murray, State College	30/31	88	1,376	62	42,651	1,862	11	289
Louisiana, Natchitoches, Northwestern State College	30/31	113	1,560	0	87,977	2,853	28	357
Maryland, Frostburg, State Teachers College	30/31	29	441	0	21,378	899	8	195
Massachusetts, North Adams, State Teachers College	30/31	22	221	0	11,068	366	2	102
Michigan, Kalamazoo, Western Michigan College of Education	30/31	285	3,537	209	86,423	4,264	22	650
Minnesota, Bemidji, State Teachers College	1/31	57	575	0	29,129	1,743	10	238
Minnesota, Mankato, State Teachers College	30/31	113	1,944	0	38,857	2,940	5	343
Minnesota, Moorhead, State Teachers College	30/31	64	676	0	38,347	1,675	9	247
Minnesota, St. Cloud, State Teachers College	1/31	124	1,925	0	65,730	2,357	12	388
Minnesota, Winona, State Teachers College	30/31	50	586	0	37,650	1,172	16	255
Mississippi, Cleveland, Delta State Teachers College	30/31	44	559	0	29,219	3,585	9	244
Missouri, Springfield, Southwest Missouri State College	1/31	95	1,755	0	79,876	2,222	30	388
Missouri, Warrensburg, Cent of Missouri State College	30/31	91	1,466	46	81,531	2,661	62	382
Nebraska, Kearney, State Teachers College	30/31	83	577	0	40,561	1,151	41	220
New Hampshire, Keene, Teachers College	1/31	84	534	0	22,413	877	6	183
New York, Albany, State College for Teachers	31Mr31	92	1,371	208	46,694	2,266	6	280
New York, Oswego, State Teachers College	31Mr31	100	1,380	49	52,394	4,616	6	406
North Carolina, Boone, Appalachian State Teachers College	30/31	83	1,185	78	49,805	3,366	25	317
North Carolina, Greenville, East Carolina College	30/31	103	1,715	176	78,750	4,350	9	429
North Dakota, Minot, State Teachers College	30/31	70	75	0	38,713	2,722	45	302
Oklahoma, Afton, Northwestern State College	30/31	43	511	0	31,876	2,150	15	278
Oregon, La Grande, Eastern Oregon College of Education	30/31	42	472	0	24,931	730	7	231
Oregon, Medford, College of Education	30/31	56	591	0	30,022	1,629	38	203
Pennsylvania, Bloomsburg, State Teachers College	31My31	47	826	0	24,482	1,316	11	197
Pennsylvania, California, State Teachers College	31My31	56	922	0	26,401	1,253	3	300
Pennsylvania, Clarion, State Teachers College	31My31	85	756	0	36,540	819	14	262
Pennsylvania, Mansfield, State Teachers College	My31	77	700	0	32,403	911	21	233
Pennsylvania, West Chester, State Teachers College	31My31	90	1,095	0	84,073	1,125	6	323
Tennessee, Murfreesboro, Middle Tennessee State College	31Ag31	73	1,211	0	38,720	4,593	7	300
Texas, Commerce, East Texas State Teachers College	31Ag31	117	1,859	249	109,364	4,185	19	532
Texas, Huntsville, Sam Houston State Teachers College	31Ag31	111	1,810	247	100,291	5,628	10	492
Virginia, Farmville, Longwood College	31Ag31	84	611	0	55,493	1,793	12	283
Virginia, Harrisonburg, Madison College	30/31	86	1,159	0	60,010	3,301	14	326
West Virginia, Fairmont, State College	30/31	63	1,094	0	36,421	1,840	7	240
West Virginia, Glenville, State College	30/31	30	447	0	26,761	1,433	189	235
Wisconsin, Milwaukee, State Teachers College	31Ag31	113	1,762	56	70,560	3,756	20	495
Wisconsin, Oshkosh, State Teachers College	30/31	59	795	0	45,182	2,186	10	250
Wisconsin, Stevens Point, Central State Teachers College	30/31	65	808	0	40,183	1,262	16	321
Low		22	221	25	31,098	366	2	102
Medium		75	1,183	168	45,192	2,275	14	300
High		288	4,314	822	161,395	7,192	189	752

eral Library Statistics

Library Expenditures													
Staff Salaries	Student Salaries	Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Amount per Student	Books	Periodicals	Binding	Total Books, Periodicals, Binding	Amount per Student Books, Periodicals and Binding	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Operating Expenditures	Operating Expenditures per Student	Total Institutional Expenditures	Per cent of Total Expenditures for Library Purposes
\$ 9,916.00	\$ 3,879.08	\$13,795.08	\$10.95	\$ 5,457.31	\$1,004.13	\$ 307.87	\$ 7,769.31	\$ 6.17	\$ 1,379.49	\$ 22,944	\$18.22	\$1,100,000	2.09
9,070.24	4,758.90	13,829.14	9.59	5,500.99	1,014.65	171.45	6,687.09	4.64	1,127.90	23,025	17.77	616,061	4.16
17,196.00	3,000.00	20,196.00	26.00	13,500.00	1,500.00	600.00	15,000.00	28.34	5,814.00	41,910	74.71	503,480	10.38
31,452.00	6,083.40	37,535.40	24.23	9,919.41	2,743.55	2,100.00	14,662.96	9.47	852.55	33,050	34.27	814,457	6.51
41,887.87	9,021.93	50,909.80	15.11	28,253.49	2,040.62	3,843.33	34,137.44	10.14	4,306.70	89,353	26.53	1,732,645	5.16
70,625.00	11,725.00	82,350.00	16.03	28,250.00	4,550.00	1,904.00	34,704.00	6.76	284.00	117,338	22.85		
9,000.02	1,870.54	10,870.56	19.69	3,072.36	1,560.14		4,632.50	8.39	201.28	15,704	28.45	302,323	5.19
11,539.02	2,117.85	13,656.87	18.06	4,337.95	525.00	844.28	5,717.23	7.56	750.00	20,124	26.62	383,749	5.24
38,833.00	6,379.25	45,212.25	32.13	4,735.70	2,204.83	3,527.42	10,527.95	7.48	4,434.31	60,174	42.77	1,121,473	5.37
74,070.61	21,882.46	95,953.07	30.51	19,158.81	3,324.73	2,951.82	25,135.36	8.09	10,580.58	131,969	41.97	2,000,000	6.60
40,361.43	2,469.50	42,830.93	18.71	11,078.26		1,747.21	13,425.47	5.87	1,949.80	57,090	26.33	1,296,036	4.44
41,693.18	6,797.95	48,491.13	16.31	11,427.08	3,196.97	1,987.04	16,611.09	8.59	3,086.75	68,788	23.14	2,464,550	2.79
28,851.04	7,405.96	36,257.00	19.21	16,410.02	3,984.20	1,330.11	21,724.33	11.51	3,225.87	61,214	32.42	1,175,487	5.21
11,029.04	1,754.10	12,783.14	8.88	7,664.39		1,142.85	8,807.24	6.12	511.01	22,101	15.36	248,877	8.88
28,197.62	8,677.52	36,875.14	21.59	11,070.12	1,589.82	1,527.59	14,187.53	9.04	2,356.95	50,419	32.13	1,257,336	4.01
12,605.83	337.52	12,943.35	20.35	1,494.46	562.43	410.88	2,457.77	5.87	331.64	15,732	35.67	248,877	6.32
41,500.00	205.50	4,705.50	31.29	824.73	439.10	0.00	1,263.83	5.72	6.09	6,029	27.28	121,000	4.98
46,115.00	7,759.00	53,874.00	12.99	10,973.00	3,222.00	2,297.00	16,493.00	3.98	1,359.00	71,727	17.30	2,436,850	2.94
9,555.14	1,644.17	11,199.13	19.47	4,956.36	943.80	998.90	6,899.06	11.99	272.25	19,370	31.95	434,746	4.22
12,443.06	2,469.55	15,912.61	8.16	15,883.11	1,147.00	650.28	17,680.39	9.09	809.00	33,553	17.26	727,600	4.61
11,000.00	1,035.00	12,035.00	17.83	1,035.00	900.00	600.00	7,000.00	10.36	358.00	19,365	26.68	463,634	4.18
24,047.11	2,469.30	26,516.30	14.53	3,565.88	1,801.10	1,367.75	6,734.73	3.09	361.46	32,612	18.41	549,188	3.96
8,929.00	2,690.00	11,619.00	19.82	3,100.00	700.00	342.00	4,142.00	7.07	15.20	17,275	29.48	404,800	4.27
9,736.64	1,988.50	11,425.14	12.04	4,717.79	1,082.24	2,476.89	8,276.92	14.80	187.96	19,809	35.58	621,104	5.59
24,009.00	7,516.00	31,525.00	17.96				9,991.00	5.69	0.00	41,519	23.66	974,804	4.26
17,411.62	3,381.20	30,792.82	13.75	5,148.28	1,735.24	1,271.71	8,092.23	5.52	572.42	29,457	19.48		
7,987.48	3,370.85	11,358.33	19.64	3,194.16	854.73	266.84	4,415.73	7.68	9,117.01	18,891	32.74	887,565	3.31
6,540.00	690.41	7,140.41	13.62	1,603.32	843.41	165.54	2,611.27	4.98	301.04	10,054	19.09	361,059	2.78
26,350.29	1,330.50	37,723.79	23.02	7,398.62	2,233.73	819.39	10,451.74	6.38	1,303.85	49,479	30.19	975,250	5.07
25,118.38	1,009.00	26,127.38	18.17	9,872.07	1,781.76	880.12	12,533.95	8.72	5,080.61	43,741	30.42	772,970	5.66
18,132.00	3,977.00	22,109.00	17.51	7,999.00	1,572.00	1,989.00	11,560.00	9.15	1,176.00	34,845	27.59	456,555	7.63
24,334.00	5,916.23	30,250.23	15.99	10,441.61		1,518.58	11,960.19	8.32	2,042.00	20,002	17.91	830,727	4.09
11,000.00	2,400.00	13,400.00	17.07	4,700.00	790.00	6,030.00	7.68	1,440.00	20,870	26.58	460,000	4.53	
7,300.00	969.75	8,169.75	15.98	5,322.44	773.50	1,204.87	7,300.81	14.29	711.84	16,129	31.56	289,428	5.59
7,745.00	2,275.00	1,002.00	21.23	3,841.33	905.00	898.06	5,344.41	11.32	944.38	16,308	34.55		
8,560.00	4,234.18	12,794.18	21.65				8,532.94	14.44	794.30	22,121	37.43	439,622	5.03
8,895.50	2,875.61	11,771.11	14.25	2,648.83	1,337.94	450.00	4,436.77	5.37	38.90	16,246	19.67	458,424	3.54
7,445.00	1,129.30	8,574.30	9.29	4,915.15	1,572.66	420.80	6,908.61	7.49	219.78	14,573	15.80	535,097	2.72
9,773.21	2,133.23	11,906.49	15.75	2,613.66	19.10 ¹	0.00	2,806.76	3.71	86.05	14,799	19.58	364,508	4.06
11,501.95	573.20	12,075.15	17.25	1,904.50	852.40	200.50	2,957.40	4.22	422.44	15,454	22.08		
17,002.00	2,665.00	19,667.00	11.60	2,542.00	1,455.00	650.00	4,647.00	2.74	399.00	34,523	14.47	894,150	2.74
7,500.00	1,800.00	9,300.00	7.68	10,536.11	825.00	2,000.00	13,411.11	11.07	688.50	33,399	19.32	619,291	3.78
22,135.88	16,182.86	38,318.74	15.97	9,886.28	2,032.90	1,593.76	13,512.84	5.63	3,609.64	63,562	26.49	1,238,559	4.68
19,500.00	4,174.00	23,674.00	11.45	10,610.79	2,104.32	746.17	13,461.28	6.52	2,087.05	39,048	18.90	782,322	4.99
17,213.92	2,674.29	19,888.21	32.53	4,452.15	921.35	1,004.71	6,378.21	10.44	609.89	260,878	43.99		
18,818.00	3,150.00	21,968.00	18.91	7,140.00	1,620.00	1,170.00	9,930.00	8.57	2,092.00	34,590	29.84	522,759	6.62
13,975.00	2,000.00	15,975.00	14.24	6,000.00	1,200.00	524.04	7,724.04	7.06	0.00	23,299	21.29	502,874	4.63
6,099.19	1,648.71	8,344.90	18.67	3,151.28	1,004.41	832.90	4,988.61	11.16	752.49	34,883	31.51	277,220	5.06
25,548.00	3,210.00	28,758.00	15.82	9,500.00	1,765.00	1,100.00	12,365.00	6.80	325.00	41,448	22.79	804,172	5.15
11,355.00	2,685.00	14,040.00	17.71	7,500.43	983.66	863.08	9,227.17	11.61	85.43	23,392	29.42	417,233	5.61
14,455.00	3,178.00	17,633.00	21.82	5,800.00	700.00	450.00	6,950.00	8.60	300.03	34,883	30.79	427,933	5.81
4,500.00	205.50	4,705.50	7.68	824.75	193.10	0.00	1,263.85	2.74	0.00	6,029	15.36	121,000	2.09
14,455.00	2,690.00	14,090.00	17.51	5,800.00	1,337.94	898.50	8,276.92	7.56	780.00	34,883	27.28	816,961	4.91
74,070.61	21,882.46	95,953.07	36.00	28,253.49	4,550.00	3,843.33	34,704.00	25.34	10,580.58	131,969	74.71	2,464,550	10.38

1 Not reported. 2 Paid for General Book Fund. Not kept separately. 3 Do not budget separately. 4 Most subscriptions paid for two years last year.

Teachers College Li-

Library	Chief Librarian	Assistant or Associate Chief Librarian	Beginning Professional Salary	Department Heads		
				Min-imum	Median	Max-imum
Alabama, Jacksonville, State Teachers College	\$4,400.00	\$2,200.00	.....	\$3,900.00	.....	.....
Arkansas, Conway, State Teachers College	3,600.00	3,000.00	.....	2,750.00	.....	.....
California, Santa, Humboldt State College	6,672.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California, Chico, State College	6,060.00	.....	\$3,060.00	.....	.....	.....
California, Fresno, State College	6,090.00	.....	3,060.00	3,540.00	\$3,900.00	\$4,276.00
California, San Francisco, State College	.....	.....	3,060.00	.....	.....	.....
Colorado, Alamosa, Adams State College	6,360.00	.....	3,060.00	3,900.00	4,092.00	4,296.00
Georgia, Collegeboro, Georgia Teachers College	4,900.00	3,500.00	3,150.00	4,500.00	.....	5,500.00
Illinois, Charleston, Eastern State College	4,650.00	.....	.....	3,550.00	.....	3,700.00
Indiana, Muncie, Ball State Teachers College	7,600.00	.....	3,600.00	5,060.00	.....	5,170.00
Indiana, Terre Haute, State Teachers College	.....	.....	3,087.00	3,775.00	4,660.00	5,686.00
Iowa, Cedar Falls, State Teachers College	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa, Cedar Falls, State Teachers College	6,346.00	.....	.....	4,160.00	.....	4,372.00
Kansas, Pittsburg, State Teachers College	5,350.00	.....	3,000.00	3,610.00	3,950.00	4,410.00
Kentucky, Murray, State College	4,100.00	.....	2,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon, Nashville, Northwestern State College	4,880.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland, Frostburg, State Teachers College	5,175.00	.....	3,200.00	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts, North Adams, State Teachers College	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan, Kalamazoo, Western Michigan College of Education	5,800.00	4,800.00	3,000.00	4,400.00	.....	4,603.00
Minnesota, Bemidji, State Teachers College	4,760.00	3,968.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota, Mankato, State Teachers College	5,320.00	5,180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota, Moorhead, State Teachers College	4,900.00	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota, St. Cloud, State Teachers College	4,986.00	4,840.00	3,600.00	4,226.00	.....	.....
Minnesota, Winona, State Teachers College	4,400.00	4,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi, Cleveland, Delta State Teachers College	3,900.00	3,000.00	2,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Missouri, Springfield, Southwest Missouri State College	4,333.00	.....	.....	3,338.00	.....	3,777.00
Missouri, Warrensburg, Central Missouri State College	4,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	3,600.00
Nebraska, Kearney, State Teachers College	4,690.00	4,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire, Keene, Teachers College	3,960.00	3,960.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, Albany, State College for Teachers	6,505.92	.....	2,784.00	4,777.68	.....	5,100.24
New York, Oswego, State Teachers College	5,900.00	.....	2,484.00	3,700.00	.....	4,600.00
North Carolina, Boone, Appalachian State Teachers College	4,224.00	3,108.00	.....	3,132.00	.....	3,462.00
North Carolina, Greenville, East Carolina College	6,228.00	.....	.....	3,980.00	4,260.00	4,420.00
North Dakota, Minot, State Teachers College	4,500.00	.....	.....	3,450.00	.....	.....
Oklahoma, Alva, Northwestern State College	3,960.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon, La Grande, Eastern Oregon College of Education	5,400.00	4,600.00	3,900.00	.....	.....	.....
Oregon, Monmouth, College of Education	5,000.00	4,070.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, Bloomsburg, State Teachers College	4,041.00	3,204.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, California, State Teachers College	4,041.00	3,204.00	3,204.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, Clarion, State Teachers College	4,383.00	4,041.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, Mansfield, State Teachers College	4,412.00	4,212.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, West Chester, State Teachers College	4,554.00	.....	4,041.00	.....	4,383.00	.....
Tennessee, Murfreesboro, Middle Tennessee State College	3,900.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas, Commerce, East Texas State Teachers College	4,700.00	.....	3,300.00	3,600.00	3,900.00	4,000.00
Texas, Huntsville, Sam Houston State Teachers College	6,133.22	.....	.....	2,867.50	.....	4,000.00
Virginia, Farmville, Longwood College	5,650.00	.....	2,800.00	3,618.64	.....	.....
Virginia, Harrisonburg, Madison College	6,000.00	.....	2,772.00	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia, Fairmont, State College	4,950.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia, Glenville, State College	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,600.00	.....	.....
Wisconsin, Milwaukee, State Teachers College	5,650.00	.....	3,300.00	2,450.00	4,400.00	4,600.00
Wisconsin, Oshkosh, State Teachers College	3,687.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin, Stevens Point, Central State Teachers College	5,385.00	.....	.....	4,285.00	4,310.00	4,335.00
Low	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,400.00	2,587.50	3,000.00	3,492.00
Median	4,880.00	4,070.00	3,000.00	3,700.00	4,092.00	4,372.00
High	7,600.00	5,180.00	3,900.00	5,060.00	4,660.00	5,686.00

Library Salary Statistics, September 1, 1951

Laboratory School Librarian	All Other Professional Assistants			Nonprofessional Assistants			Professional	Nonprofessional	Staff Total	Hours of Student Assistants
	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Median	Maximum				
\$3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	..	3	9,496
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	..	4	13,596
.....	\$3,060.00	\$3,546.00	\$4,092.00	.....	.....	.....	4	..	4.5	3,847
.....	3,060.00	3,372.00	3,720.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,640.00	\$2,916.00	6.5	1.5	8	7,004
.....	3,060.00	.....	4,296.00	2,280.00	.....	2,640.00	8.875	3	11.875	13,373
3,720.00	3,060.00	3,372.00	3,720.00	2,520.00	2,772.00	2,919.00	16	5	21	15,633
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	..	2	.....¹
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.5	..	3.5	.....¹
4,840.00	4,620.00	.....	.....	1,800.00	.....¹	1,980.00	7	3	10	11,866
.....	3,100.00	3,845.00	4,000.00	1,680.00	1,980.00	2,180.00	15	11	26	36,000
..... ¹	.....¹	.....¹	.....¹	.....¹	.....¹	.....¹	8	1	9	.....¹
.....	.....	4,905.00	.....	1,740.00	.....	2,300.00	9	4	13	15,627
3,950.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	6	1.5	7.5	15,580
.....	2,340.00	2,700.00	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....	4	..	.....	5,847
.....	3,000.00 ²	.....	3,815.00 ²	1,980.00	.....	2,850.00	6	3	9	14,194
3,240.00	.....	.....	.....	2,300.00	.....	4,050.00	2	2	4	675
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	1	411
.....	4,400.00	.....	4,400.00	2,040.00	.....	2,190.00	8	4	12	11,973
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,840.00	.....	.....	2	1	3	3,298
.....	3,360.00 ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 ⁴	1	3	5,354
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0	3	2,300
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,025.00	.....	2,748.00	4	4	8	4,034
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	2	4,462
.....	2,400.00 ²	.....	.....	2,400.00	.....	.....	2.5	1	3.5	4,221
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,070.00	.....	.....	4	1	5	15,023
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300.00	.....	.....	4	2.5	6.5	8,453
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	2	6,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	2	1,200
5,433.60	2,784.00	3,660.00	3,945.00	2,139.84	.....	.....	9.3	1	10.3	2,118
2,760.00	2,484.00	.....	3,174.00	1,840.00	.....	2,530.00	6	1	7	2,018
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	11,363
.....	2,088.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	0	6	14,790
3,800.00	3,852.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	..	3.5	4,400
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00 ²	.....	.....	2	0	2	1,913
3,960.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	2	3,760
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040.00	.....	.....	2	1	3	4,055
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	2	2,921
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	2	.....¹
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....¹
3,349.00	.....	.....	.....	2,150.00	.....	.....	3	1	4	2,160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,454.00	3	1.33	4.33	4,845
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....¹
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650.00	.....	.....	6	1	7	33,265
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575.00	.....	.....	3.5	1	4.5	9,286
.....	2,538.64	.....	.....	1,470.00	.....	.....	4	..	4.75	6,113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7,675
.....	2,972.00	3,752.00	4,400.00	1,914.00	.....	2,152.00	3	2	5	5,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2	0	2	2,997
4,300.00	3,350.00	.....	.....	2,484.00	.....	.....	6	1	7	5,455
.....	3,800.00	.....	4,100.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	2	1	3	2,091
.....	2,340.00 ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.66	0	3.66	5,028
2,760.00	2,088.00	2,700.00	3,174.00	1,470.00	1,980.00	1,980.00	1	0	1	675
3,720.00	3,100.00	3,546.00	3,945.00	2,040.00	2,640.00	2,530.00	3.5	1.33	4	5,354
5,433.00	4,630.00	3,845.01	4,400.00	3,840.00	2,772.00	4,050.00	16	11	26	36,000

¹ Not reported. ² Nine months. ³ 10.5 months. ⁴ One part-time reported but amount not indicated. ⁵ Eleven months. ⁶ Nine months for one-half time. ⁷ One-half time. ⁸ Two-thirds time.

Personnel

THE APPOINTMENT of Arthur M. McAnally (*C&RL* 6:364-65, Sept. 1945) as director of libraries and of the library school



Arthur M. McAnally

at the University of Oklahoma rounds out a cycle of professional advancement which he began in Norman two decades ago as a student assistant. Since 1945 he has been librarian, University of New Mexico (1945-59) and assistant director (public service departments), University of Illinois Library (1949-51). Dr. McAnally received his Ph.D. from the Graduate Library School at Chicago in 1951.

In 1948, Dr. McAnally served with the U. S. Department of State as acting director of the libraries of the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos in Lima. The results of his work in Peru were reported in *C&RL* for October, 1949. Other publications have been in the field of book selection, college library architecture, the academic library in relation to teaching, departmental libraries in a university, cooperation, and the development of rare book collections. In addition to having been president of the New Mexico Library Association in 1947, he has held numerous offices and served on committees of the ACRL, the ALA, Southwestern Library Association, and the Illinois, Texas, and South Texas Library Associations. He is chairman-elect of the University Libraries Section of the ACRL.—*Laurence S. Thompson.*

H. VAIL DEALE, for the past five years associated with Drake University Library, Des Moines, Iowa, is now Director of Libraries, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois.

Mr. Deale received his undergraduate training at Dickinson College and DePauw University, and took his B.L.S. at the Uni-

versity of Illinois Library School. While at Drake he completed in 1950 the work on his M.A. degree in English.

Mr. Deale, who came to Drake University as Reference Librarian in the fall of 1946, became Head of the Humanities Division in 1948 when the library changed from the "traditional" to the "divisional" plan of organization. He has been active in campus and community affairs, as well as professional organizations. He is a member of A.L.A., Iowa Library Association, The Des Moines Library Club, and the American Association of University Professors. For two consecutive years he was a member of the Iowa Library Association's Reference Books Committee, and in 1950, when the I.L.A. convention met in Des Moines, was chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee.

Mr. Deale has contributed to professional periodicals, and was compiler of one of the first widely circulated bibliographies on the *Marshall Plan* (1948; rev. ed., August 1948).

Before coming to Des Moines, Mr. Deale had been Assistant Librarian, Ripon (Wis.) College. He has held positions in public, college, and university libraries; he is especially interested in library public relations regardless of type of library organization.

THE FINE tradition of scholarly librarianship established by E. A. Henry at the University of Cincinnati will be ably continued when Wyman Parker (*C&RL* 7:175, April 1946) assumes the librarianship on 1 September 1951. During the last five years



H. Vail Deale



Wyman Parker

when he has been serving as librarian of one of the Middle West's outstanding liberal arts colleges, Kenyon, Mr. Parker has found time to publish studies of President Hayes' reading in the *Library Quarterly* and an introductory article to some letters of E. M. Stanton in the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*. He is also preparing a biography of Henry Stevens of Vermont. Mr. Parker has served on several ACRL committees and was chairman of the College Libraries Section in 1949-50. He will bring to Cincinnati an abundant store of sound professional experience, a fine sense for the needs of research workers in one of the best libraries of the Ohio Valley, and a sympathetic understanding of student problems.

J. RICHARD BLANCHARD is the new head librarian on the Davis campus of the University of California. Mr. Blanchard succeeds Miss Nelle U. Branch, who retired September 1 after serving 27 years in this position.

The new appointee comes to Davis from the University of Nebraska, where he has been librarian of the College of Agriculture and divisional librarian in Science and Technology since 1949.

From 1933 to 1946 he was in the reference department of the Library of Congress, with time out during the war years to serve as Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. For several months in 1947 he was librarian of the Technical Intelligence Center in the Office of Naval Intelligence, and from 1947 to 1949 was head of the Reference Department of the USDA Library.

Mr. Blanchard's undergraduate work was done at the University of Oklahoma and George Washington University, from each of which he holds the A.B. degree. He has also done graduate study at the library school of the University of Illinois.

He is the author of several papers that have appeared in professional journals.



J. R. Blanchard

PAUL KRUSE has been named librarian of Rollins College's new \$500,000 Mills Memorial Library, a gift of the Davella Mills Foundation. The new library has a capacity of 150,000 volumes.



Paul Kruse

Widely known for his versatility and accomplishments in the library profession, Mr. Kruse received his B.S. in L.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1940. In 1948-49 he completed residence requirements for the Ph.D. at the Graduate Library School, Chicago.

Mr. Kruse began his library career at John Fletcher College, Oskaloosa, Iowa, serving as librarian during 1932-33. In 1934 he went to Jacksonville, Florida, as librarian of the Bolles School for Boys. During 1938-42 he was head of the reference department of the Jacksonville Public Library. His continuing interest in Florida is reflected by several publications on Florida history.

In 1942 Mr. Kruse was appointed to the staff of the Library of Congress. During World War II he was assigned to various bibliographic and reference assignments for the Office of War Information, Office of Emergency Management, the lend-lease program, and other war-related agencies. In the spring of 1945, at the request of the State Department, he established the library at San Francisco used by the Secretariat and delegates at the United Nations Conference.

Following the San Francisco Conference, for two years Mr. Kruse was on the staff of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* as bibliographer and editorial assistant. A portion of his work there included the preparation of an editorial and commercial history of the *Britannica*, a version of which will be used for his dissertation, to be entitled *Information Please; The Story of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1768-1950*.

While at the Graduate Library School in 1948-49 Mr. Kruse was editorial consultant for, and finally directing editor of, *Who Knows—And What*, published in 1949 by the A. N. Marquis Co.

Along with these many activities, Mr. Kruse has taught reference and bibliography at Catholic University, the University of Southern California, and at the George Peabody College for Teachers.

Returning to Florida after an absence of nearly ten years, Mr. Kruse brings a wealth of experience to his new position which augurs well for the future of Rollins College's new library.—*Leslie I. Poste.*

JOSEPH T. HART has been appointed acting Librarian of Fordham University. In this position he succeeds Mr. William J. Roehrenbeck, who has become assistant library director of the Jersey City Free Public Library System. Mr. Hart's appointment was effective as of November 1. He will be in charge of all of Fordham's libraries with the exception of



Joseph T. Hart

the Law Library.

Mr. Hart had been the head of reader's services, a position which he held since 1949. He has been associated with the Fordham University Library since 1946.

A graduate of Fordham College, Mr. Hart received his B.S. in L.S. Degree from Columbia University, an M.A. from Fordham University and is at present a doctoral candidate at Fordham University. From 1939 to 1941 he served as Librarian of Regis High School and from 1941 to 1942 he was with the Seton Hall Preparatory School Library. During the war, 1942 to 1946 he served in the army with the Anti-aircraft Artillery and the Combat Engineers in the European Theatre of operations.

Mr. Roehrenbeck in leaving Fordham University brings to a close an association with the Fordham University Library dating back to 1938. Prior to that he served for three years as Librarian for St. Peter's College of Jersey City, N.J. A graduate of St. Peter's College Mr. Roehrenbeck received his B.S. in L.S. from Columbia University.

JOHAN H. OTTEMILLER, newly appointed Associate Librarian of Yale University Library, comes to his new position after wide and varied experience in university and research library service and administration. Having obtained his college education at Middlebury (1938) and his professional library training at Columbia (1940), Mr. Ottemiller worked for a



John H. Ottemiller

while at Columbia and at the New York Public Library.

Work on the administrative level began for Mr. Ottemiller with his appointment in 1942 as Assistant to the Librarian of Brown University in charge of readers' services. While at Brown Mr. Ottemiller published his *Index to Plays in Collections, 1900-1942* (1943) which has just been released in a new and enlarged edition.

In 1944 Mr. Ottemiller went to Washington where he first served with the Office of Strategic Services and, since October 1945, with the Department of State. He leaves the Department with the title of Acting Chief of the Division of Library and Reference Services and Librarian of the Department of State.

Throughout his professional career, Mr. Ottemiller's primary concern has been problems of bibliographic organization. With a thorough mastery of techniques, his position with OSS presented him with unusual opportunities to build up a government-wide bibliographical service. At the Department of State, the organizational problems were much greater and considerably more complex. It was not only a matter of effecting a physical and a staff consolidation of a library of some 400,000 volumes with a special documents collection of over 1,200,000 items, but also of devising and elaborating bibliographical control procedures and service techniques applicable to both. Cataloging procedures were reorganized to increase output by about 50%, a bibliographical service was instituted which now serves all areas of the Department and

issues several publications of general research interest, and a more effective circulation and reference service was instituted.

In addition to this, Mr. Ottemiller has found it possible to devote time also to other professional activities. In 1947, he represented the Department at the Conference of the International Federation of Documentation held in Bern, Switzerland, and for the past few years has been serving as Expert Examiner for intelligence specialists and librarians with the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Ottemiller brings to his new position a mastery of techniques and a range of service to research which augurs well for his new responsibilities.—*Arthur B. Berthold.*

APPPOINTMENT of Donald B. Engley as Librarian of Trinity College succeeding the Rev. Dr. Arthur Adams who retired in June after 45 years service was announced August 14, by President G. Keith Funston.

Mr. Engley has been associate librarian for two years in charge of planning the new \$1,210,000 building in which the Trinity and Watkinson

collections will be merged next year. The new library, with its combined collections of more than 350,000 volumes, is expected to be among the finest small-college libraries in the nation.

A graduate of Mount Hermon School, of Amherst College in 1939, and of the Columbia University School of Library Service in 1941, Engley served before the war as library assistant at Amherst, Columbia, and the New York Public Library. He received the master's degree from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago in 1947.

Mr. Engley came to Trinity after two years as librarian of Norwich University in Northfield, Vermont. During the war, he rose from private to major with action in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. At the American University in Biarritz, France, he established a library for 4,000 soldier students in a former gam-

bling casino. A member of the American Library Association and of the Connecticut Historical Society, Engley is also first vice-president and president-elect of the Connecticut Library Association.

DR. ANDREW HORN, former head of the department of special collections in the University of California at Los Angeles Library, has been named assistant librarian succeeding Neal Harlow who is now librarian of the University of British Columbia. The principal duty of the assistant librarian at UCLA is the general coordination of specialized services, materials and collections, including those in the eleven branch libraries of the centralized library system.

Dr. Horn joined the UCLA library staff in 1948 as senior librarian in the department of special collections, becoming head of that department last year.

JOE WALKER KRAUS became Librarian and Professor of Library Science (Head of Department) at Madison College, Harrisonburg, Virginia, on September 1. He is a graduate of Culver-Stockton College (1938) and of the University of Illinois Library School (1939). He received an M.A. at Illinois in 1941, and has continued post-graduate work there and in the Tulane University Graduate School.

He was a Library Assistant in Reference and Circulation at Illinois, 1939-1942. His military career (1942-1946) included twelve months as Supply Officer in Charge of Book Depot for AAF Technical Libraries, and ten months as Officer-in-Charge, Wright Field Reference Libraries.

After a semester on the faculty of the Library School at Illinois, Mr. Kraus served as Librarian of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri (1946-1948). In August of 1948 he became Assistant Librarian of the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, where he continued until his new appointment.

Mr. Kraus served as a member of the Editorial Board of the Louisiana Library Association *Bulletin*, and as consultant on college and university library handbooks for the *Library Journal*. Articles by him have appeared in those two publications, and in

Publishers' Weekly, The Missouri Historical Review, and College and Research Libraries. He was President of the New Orleans Library Club, and ACRL membership chairman for the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Kraus has a superior knowledge of library methods and problems. By disposition and training he is exceptionally well qualified to continue his professional career with distinction in his new post, and to make valuable contributions to librarianship both administratively and instructionally.—*Garland F. Taylor.*

RACHEL KATHERINE SCHENK has been appointed director of the Library School at the University of Wisconsin. Miss Schenk has been acting director since the death of Mr. George C. Allez in April 1950.

Miss Schenk started her library career as an assistant in the New Philadelphia, Ohio, Public Library. Before becoming a member of the staff at Purdue University Library in 1927, she spent two years as librarian of the Girard, Ohio, Free Library. In the seventeen years she was at Purdue, Miss Schenk held a variety of positions. From 1933 until she left Purdue in 1944, she was head of the Circulation Department. In September 1945, she became an assistant professor at the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, teaching the courses in cataloging and classification.

Miss Schenk received a diploma from the Chautauqua, New York, School for Librarians in 1926, a B.S. degree from Purdue in 1932, a B.S. from Columbia University School of Library Service in 1939, and an M.A. from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago in 1945.—*Gladys L. Cavanagh.*

DR. EDWARD A. WIGHT, assistant director of Newark, New Jersey Public Library, has been appointed professor at the School of Librarianship, University of California. Before going to the Newark Library, Dr. Wight served for three years as Professor of Library Education and Acting Director of the Library School of George Peabody College for Teachers and was for four years Professor of Education and Dean of the College of the University of Dubuque. He has also taught at the School of Library Service, Columbia University and at the School of

Library Training, Florida State University.

Dr. Wight will have charge of the School's program in public librarianship, including both beginning and advanced work, and will have primary responsibility for the direction of the individual investigation of students working in the public library field.

ERRETT WEIR MCDIARMID, University of Minnesota librarian since 1943, has been named dean of the University's College of Science, Literature and the Arts by the Board of Regents. He will succeed T. Raymond McConnell who resigned the deanship in 1950 to become chancellor of the University of Buffalo, New York.

Dean McDiarmid received a bachelor of arts degree in 1929 and a master of arts degree in 1930 from Texas Christian University, Fort Worth. He completed his first professional library degree at Emory in 1931, and his Ph.D. at the Graduate Library School, Chicago, in 1934.

Librarian of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, from 1934 to 1937, McDiarmid joined the staff of the library school at the University of Illinois in 1937, becoming assistant director of the school in 1942. The following year he was called to Minnesota to succeed Frank K. Walter as University librarian and director of the University's Division of Library Instruction upon Walter's retirement.

Dean McDiarmid has published many articles in the library field and is the author of *The Library Survey*, and co-author of *The Administration of the American Public Library*. He is a former managing editor of *College and Research Libraries*. He served as president of the American Library Association from June 1948 to June 1949, and is now vice president and president-elect of the Minnesota Library Association.

Named by the Regents as acting librarian and acting director of the Division of Library Instruction was Edward Barrett Stanford, assistant University librarian since March 1, 1946.

A native of Moorhead, Minn., Stanford earned his B.A. at Dartmouth College in 1932, and his B.S. in library science from the University of Illinois in 1934. He received the doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago in 1942 after three years' study in the Graduate Library School.

Appointments

Jon R. Ashton has been appointed humanities librarian at Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

Joe H. Bailey has resigned as librarian and head of the Library Science Department at Murray State College in order to continue work toward a doctorate in history and philosophy of education at George Peabody College for Teachers.

Katharine Ball (M.A. Oxon., B.L.S. Toronto, 1947) has been appointed assistant professor of library science at the University of Toronto Library School. Miss Ball was formerly head of the catalog department of the University of Toronto library. During the last war she served in the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) as a squadron officer and was for some time in charge of their officers' training course.

Mrs. Robbie A. Barksdale is now Serials librarian at Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library.

Bertha Bassam (M.S. Columbia, 1942) has been appointed director of the University of Toronto Library School succeeding Winifred Barnstead. Miss Bassam, who has been on the staff since the school was established in 1928, has assisted with the administration and has lectured in cataloging and classification, history of printing, and bibliography.

Fred Bassett became librarian of the chemistry library at Purdue University on August 1. He was formerly chemistry librarian at the University of Wisconsin.

Robert F. Beach, formerly librarian of the Garrett Biblical Institute, has been appointed librarian of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Harold Bellingham, formerly at the University of Denver Library, has been appointed head cataloger at the State University of Iowa library.

George S. Bonn, former librarian of Northwestern University's Technical Institute library, is now associate librarian at Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.

Julia E. Brittain is now on the staff of the Catalog Department at Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library.

Robert F. Cayton (M.S. Columbia, 1951) has accepted an appointment to the staff of the Catalog Department, Virginia Poly-

technic Institute Library.

Suzanne Chaney, who has been documents librarian at the University of Idaho, is now documents librarian at the Washington State College Library, Pullman.

Mrs. Mary C. W. Colmer is now in the Catalog Department at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Mrs. Mary Jean Constabaris is now in the Catalog Department at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Miller F. Cook has been appointed librarian of Emerson College, Boston, Massachusetts.

N. Harvey Deal is now reference librarian of the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia.

Raymond R. Dickison, former assistant director of libraries at the University of Florida, has been named librarian at the Colorado School of Mines in Golden. He succeeds Miss Mary E. Hoyt, who retired this year after serving the school for 28 years.

A graduate of Colorado College, Dickison received his B.S. degree in library science from Western Reserve University and his M.S. degree from Pennsylvania State College, where he was librarian for the school of chemistry and physics.

Mr. Dickison is a member of the American Library Association, the American Chemical Society and the Special Libraries Association.

Caroline C. Drake, formerly chief of public services at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Library, has been promoted to be assistant librarian.

Mrs. Ada J. English has been appointed acting director of the Library School of the New Jersey College for Women, Rutgers University, succeeding Alice E. Higgins, who has retired.

David L. Evans is now on the reference staff, Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library.

Edward L. Fortney has been appointed librarian of Drew University, Madison, New Jersey. He succeeds O. Gerald Lawson who resigned to accept the pastorate of the Jefferson, New York, Methodist Church.

Helen Gray Gillam has been appointed to the staff of the Reference and Circulation Department, Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library.

Corinne W. Greene is senior reference

librarian at Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge.

Earl Hoven, formerly librarian of the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigation in Honolulu, was appointed agricultural reference librarian of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, on August 1.

Charles Z. Hughes is now order librarian at Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library.

Maurice W. Kelley has been appointed acting librarian of Princeton University relieving Julian P. Boyd who is on leave to continue his editorship of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*.

Julia Stewart Killingsworth has been appointed circulation librarian at Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library.

Alan R. Krull has been appointed librarian of the Technical Institute Library, Northwestern University.

Dan Lacy has been appointed chief of the Division of Overseas Information Center of the Department of State.

Clyde J. Miller (University of North Carolina, 1950) has been awarded a graduate assistantship by the University of Florida Libraries. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Miller served on the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library. Mr. Miller expects to do his graduate study in the field of anthropology.

Doris Misselhorn is now head of the Catalog Department, Beloit College Libraries, Beloit, Wisconsin.

Kent U. Moore, head cataloger and assistant librarian, Kenyon College Library, Gambier, Ohio, has been appointed acting librarian for the first semester 1951-52.

Bob L. Mowery has been appointed librarian at Murray State College succeeding Joe H. Bailey.

Richelieu Orr is on the staff of the Circulation Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Claude Edward Petrie, Jr., has been appointed to the staff of the Circulation Department, Louisiana State University.

Paul E. Postell, librarian of the Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, has resigned to become chief of the Technical Reference Section, Technical Information Service, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

James Ranz became preparations librarian August 1, at the Alderman Library, University of Virginia.

John Robert Roper, formerly in the Scientific and Technical Department, Boston Public Library, is now librarian of the Office of Naval Research, Boston, Mass.

Joseph Sakey has become head of the Serial Library, U. S. Air Force Geophysical Library, Cambridge Air Force Research Laboratories, Cambridge, Mass.

Edith Marie Sims is senior librarian, Newspaper Room, Louisiana State University Library.

William H. O. Scott has been appointed chief library advisor and head of the Department of Library Instruction and Advisement at Chicago Undergraduate Division of the University of Illinois.

Melville Spence has been appointed associate director of the Beloit College libraries, Beloit, Wisconsin.

Arthur W. Swann has been appointed librarian of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois. He was a member of the faculty of the George Peabody College Library School.

Margaret L. Willard is assistant order librarian, University of Denver Library.

Hensley C. Woodbridge has been appointed reference librarian at Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library, replacing Rachel Martin who has resigned to become librarian of Mary Baldwin College.

Retirements

Winifred G. Barnstead retired in June as director of the Library School, University of Toronto. As the first director, appointed in 1928, she has contributed much to the School and to the library profession in Canada. Before coming to the Library School Miss Barnstead was head of the Cataloguing Department in the Toronto Public Library.

Miss Mary E. Hoyt retired this summer after being Colorado School of Mines librarian since 1923.

Author of a number of technical bibliographies and library papers, she built the Colorado School of Mines library into the nation's top reference source for petroleum engineers and mining geologists.

A graduate of Colorado College, Miss Hoyt is president of the Colorado Library Association, chairman of the Colorado Library Planning Committee and a member of the American Library Association and Special Libraries Association.

A long and distinguished career in university library administration at a single institution came to an end on July 31, when Jesse

L. Rader retired as Librarian of the University of Oklahoma. He started as a student assistant in the Library in 1904, and after securing his B.A. degree there and a master's degree from the University of Illinois, became Librarian upon the resignation of Milton J. Ferguson in 1909.

During his long administration, library collections of the University of Oklahoma grew from 13,000 to 341,000 volumes, he saw to the building of the first unit of a large projected library building, started a school of library science, began a valuable rare book collection, and helped organize the state library association.

Besides these professional achievements, Mr. Rader also found time to write or edit several books, including a volume of readings from original sources of Oklahoma history, editions of plays by Sheridan and Goldsmith, and a major bibliography of writings on the West, *South of Forty*.

Although he has retired from administrative responsibilities, Mr. Rader will continue his work in the University as professor of Library Science and Bibliographer.—*Gaston Litton*.

Necrology

Sidney B. Mitchell, who served on the staffs of the libraries of McGill University, McDonald College Library, Stanford University and the University of California, and

was director emeritus of the School of Librarianship at the University of California, died on September 23, 1951. Mr. Mitchell was also well known as a horticulturalist.

Foreign Libraries

Vilhelm Grundtvig, former librarian of the State Library in Aarhus, Denmark, died on 22 April 1950 at the age of 83.

Josef Hofinger, formerly librarian of the Studienbibliothek in Salzburg, Austria, was appointed director of the University of Innsbruck Library on 1 January 1951.

Gustav Binz, former director of the University of Basel Library, died on 28 January 1951 at the age of 86.

Wilhelm Altmann, former director of the Music Division of the Preussische Staatsbibliothek,

died on 25 March 1951 at the age of 88.

Friedrich Bock, director of the Nuremberg Stadtbibliothek, retired on 31 May 1951.

Georg Leyh, former director of the University of Tübingen Library and presently editor of the new edition of the *Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft*, has been appointed an honorary member of the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare.

Janko Šlebingar, former director of the National and University Library of Ljubljana (Laibach), Yugoslavia, died on Feb. 3, 1951.

News from the Field

Acquisitions, Gifts, Collections

The Library of Congress recently acquired thirty-two Maxim Gorki letters originally addressed to Vladislav Khodasevich, modern Russian poet. The letters, written during the years 1922-25, disclose that Gorki, now highly praised in Communist Russia as a patriot and defender of the Soviets, was not always as enthusiastic about the Regime as hitherto believed.

During the 1920's Gorki preferred to live outside the Soviet Union, in Italy, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Apparently he was envious of the way of life of the southern Italians. Soviet censorship disturbed him. Letters and manuscripts addressed to him failed to reach him or were delayed. He became embittered at having his own journal, *Beseda*, banned by the Moscow Government and he refused to contribute to Soviet periodicals.

The letters show that news coming from Russia depressed Gorki. The announcement that a list of books including works of Plato, Kant, Schopenhauer, Taine, Nietzsche, and Tolstoi were to be suppressed in Russia, made him consider surrendering his Soviet citizenship. The Library of Congress acquired, in addition, a typed transcript of the letters containing extensive annotations by Khodasevich, five letters from Gorki to the wife of the poet, and the manuscript of a lecture delivered by Khodasevich in Paris in 1938, which is devoted to his personal recollections of Gorki.

A special collection of some eleven hundred quarto-sized volumes on copyright law, many of them compiled from original sources by the donor, has been presented to the Columbia University Libraries by Edwin P. Kilroe, former director of the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation and former District Attorney of New York County.

Mr. Kilroe, a practicing attorney, assembled the bulk of the collection during his twenty-one years' service as counsel to Twentieth Century-Fox. The collection is particularly rich in material on the performance rights of

artists and literary and dramatic rights, both in this country and abroad. Some time will be required to complete the cataloging of the collection but it will be available for use in the near future. The copyright collection is merely the latest of Mr. Kilroe's gifts to the Columbia Libraries and it is doubtful if there is a collection of similar size and scope anywhere in the world outside of Hollywood. An earlier gift from Mr. Kilroe to the Columbia Libraries occurred in 1942 when he presented a collection totalling more than one hundred and four thousand items concerning the history of Tammany Hall.

The Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Illinois, has announced the acquisition of three collections of Africana containing more than two thousand volumes. The collections are particularly strong in anthropology and deal chiefly with the Belgian Congo. The major portion of the collection stems from the personal library of M. Felix Fuchs, a former Governor of the Congo, and contains material not generally available through dealers. Perhaps the most noteworthy single item is a complete set of the *Annals Du Musee Du Congo Belge*, Tervueran (1898 to 1940), which documents all phases of research in the Congo. Included in the collections are the *Documentes Imprimés* and *Protocoles* of the 1884 Conference Africaine, some one hundred volumes dealing with African languages, important maps, Stanley memorabilia, and photographs of life and labor in Africa.

The following extracts are quoted from a letter received from C. R. Jackson, Borough Librarian, Public Libraries Department, Haggerston Library, 236 Kingsland Road, E. 2, England:

"You may be aware that the Shoreditch Public Libraries possess one of the finest collections in Great Britain on furniture and related subjects such as the timber trade, woodworking, and upholstery. The catalogue of exhibits of museums and the catalogues of books on these subjects possessed by great Libraries, are especially valuable to us. It is believed that if American Librarians and Curators of museums were made aware of

the extensive nature of the collection, many would be prepared to supply these Libraries with copies of their own publications in this field, or with details of such of them as cannot be supplied gratis."

Curricula

The third annual Phineas L. Windsor Lectures in Librarianship were presented by the Library School, University of Illinois during October 18 and 19 on the subject, "English Books of the Nineteenth Century." Three distinguished scholars in English bibliography were appointed to the lectureship: John Carter, Director of Scribner's in London; Carl Weber, Roberts Professor of English Literature in Colby College, Maine; and Gordon Rae, Head of the English Department of the University of Illinois.

The Library School at the State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas has inaugurated a combined master's degree program in library science. Under the new program, students with eight hours of library science as a prerequisite may take fifteen or sixteen hours of course work in library science and five hours in a thesis seminar combined with ten hours in a subject field. The Master of Science degree, with a twenty-four hour major in library science, is awarded after the successful completion of this program.

Librarians in the Academic Community

Full faculty status has been secured for the Librarian and Associate Librarian of the United States Naval Postgraduate School at Annapolis, Maryland. The Librarian now carries the rank, title and privileges of an Associate Professor and the Associate Librarian those of an Assistant Professor. In the past the Librarian had been considered a faculty member and was granted the privileges pertaining thereto, but neither the title nor the rank was accorded him.

Miss Thelma Brackett, Librarian of the University of New Hampshire reports that a statute covering various aspects of the position of the library and its staff has recently been approved by the Faculty Senate and the Board of Trustees of the University of New Hampshire following a survey of that institution's Library by Dr. Stephen A. McCarthy.

Publications

A bibliography history listing all the juridical literature relating to Finland has recently been published by Suomalainen Lakimiesyhdistys (Association of Finnish Lawyers). Entitled, *Suomen Lainopillinen Kirjallisuus 1809-1948*, the bibliography covers the period indicated in its title. It includes material published in Finland and elsewhere from 1809-1948. Some two thousand books and articles are listed. The list of contents, directions for use, and explanations are printed in French, Finnish and Swedish. Orders may be placed with Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, Helsinki. The price, including postage, is Finnish mk 4,730 or the equivalent amount in foreign currency. Payment should accompany the order.

During September, Yale University Press issued the first of Gertrude Stein's unpublished manuscripts as well as another book that attempts to explain her writings. The Stein volume entitled, *Two (Gertrude Stein and Her Brother) and Other Early Portraits* supports her reputation for repetition of words. In describing her brother, Leo, Miss Stein wrote, "If he did something he did it and doing it he was doing it." The second book, written by Donald Sutherland, Associate Professor of Classics at the University of Colorado carries the title: *Gertrude Stein: A Biography of Her Work*. Mr. Sutherland is a member of the advisory committee working on the publication of the five hundred and seventy Gertrude Stein manuscripts left to the Yale Library on her death in 1946. The remaining unpublished manuscripts will be issued in seven volumes during the next eight years.

A recent title issued by the Philosophical Library is *British and American English Since 1900*, by Eric Partridge and John W. Clark (New York 1951, 341 p., \$4.75). The volume also contains contributions on English in Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India. In their preface, the authors indicate that this is "an informal, not an academic, history of English since 1900." Mr. Partridge is responsible for the section on "British English," and Mr. Clark for the section on "American English."

For the 16mm film user and enthusiast, Funk and Wagnall's has published *Ideas on Film* which contains reviews of two hundred

of the outstanding documentary and educational films that have appeared during the past decade. A full list of national distributors who stock these films and local libraries where most of them can be rented is included. *Ideas on Film* was edited by Cecile Starr, Film Editor of *The Saturday Review of Literature*.

Oscar K. Buros' new book, *Statistical Methodology Reviews, 1941-1950* (Wiley, 1951, 457p., \$7.00) should be useful to research workers and statisticians who want to locate and appraise books on statistical methods. Dr. Buros provides summaries and evaluations of every significant book published during the past ten years on statistical methods, probability, and the mathematics of statistics. His new volume incorporates review excerpts from major journals in chemistry, agriculture, economics, education, social science, statistics, and related fields.

The Library of Congress has issued two more of its "Departmental and Divisional Manuals": No. 18, "Rare Books Division" and No. 18-A, "Microfilm Reading Room." Order from Card Division: No. 18, 30¢ and No. 18-A, 25¢.

The Technical Information Service of the United States Atomic Energy Commission has issued *Subject Headings Used In The Catalogs of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission*, edited by Alden G. Greene (July 1951). Order from Technical Information Service, P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 70¢.

The interest aroused by the original "The People Act" radio series encouraged the Twentieth Century Fund to provide transcriptions of the entire series as a public service to educational institutions and citizen organizations. The transcriptions are now available on a free loan basis through the Federal Radio Education Committee (FREC) of the United States Office of Education.

The Grafiska Institutets Skriftserie, under the editorship of S. E. Bring and B. Zachrisson, includes three new titles. Number 5 is *Den orientaliska boken*, by Bernhard Lewin (70p. illus., Kart.6:75); Number 6, *Engelskt boktryck*, by Sir Francis Meynell (61p. illus., Kart.6:—); and Number 7, *Gutenberg*, by Carl Björkbohm (64p. illus., Kart. 6:75). These attractively printed volumes are published by Hugo Gebers, Stockholm.

The revised, enlarged and cumulated edi-

tion of *Union List of Microfilms* has been issued by the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Library Catalog (Ann Arbor, Mich., J. W. Edwards, 1951, 1961 columns, \$17.50). Charles W. David, writing the foreword, calls attention to the earlier efforts of the Center to bring together a listing of available microfilms and commends Miss Eleanor Este Campion and her staff on completing the new compilation. Without question, this is a resource of vast importance to American scholars and libraries. The new volume includes the materials in the earlier union list and its supplements, as well as some 6,500 additional accessions. There are in the volume about 25,000 entries, all of which have been checked against some authoritative bibliographical tool. Each entry includes bibliographical detail, as well as the location of both negative and positive microfilms and of the originals, when available. References are also made to items contained in important bibliographies. Entries have been supplied by 197 libraries. The volume, prepared from typewritten copy, is excellently reproduced.

The *Harvard Business Review* has issued *22 Business Problems Analyzed*, which consists of a reprinting of a group of articles on such phases of management and business as human relations, pricing, education for employees, scientific management, advertising, productivity and collective bargaining.

Memoirs of a Monticello Slave, as Dictated to Charles Campbell in the 1840's by Isaac, One of Thomas Jefferson's Slaves, edited by Rayford W. Logan, has been published by the University of Virginia Press for The Tracy W. McGregor Library (Charlottesville, 1951, 45p., \$3.00). This attractively printed volume contains a slave's intimate recollections of Jefferson.

The World Through Literature, edited by Charlton Laird (New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1951, 506p., \$3.75), is a symposium of fifteen essays. Beginning with "Primitive Literature," by Paul Radin, there are included, "Chinese Literature," by Shao Chang Lee; "Japanese Literature," by Young-hill Kang and John Morrison; "Indian Literature," by Philo Buck; "The Koran," by Edwin E. Calverley; "Arabic Literature," by Edward J. Jurji; "Hebrew Literature: An Evaluation," by Eisig Silberschlag; "Greek and Latin: The Philosophic Tradition in Lit-

erature," by Allen R. Benham; "Italian Literature," by Giuseppe Prezzolini; "French Literature," by H. R. Huse; "Spanish and Portuguese Literature," by Rudolph Schevill; "German Literature," by Bayard Q. Morgan; "Scandinavian Literature," by A. B. Benson; "Slavic Literature," by J. A. Posin; and "Latin American Literature," by Madaline W. Nichols.

Newspaper Reporting of Public Affairs, by Chilton R. Bush, is available in its third edition (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1951, 346p., \$3.25).

Two Danish publications recently received are *Dansk Bibliotekslitteratur, Bidrag til en Bibliografi*, by E. Allerslev Jensen and Torben Nielsen (Copenhagen, Folkebibliotekernes Bibliografiske Kontor, 1950, 194p.), and *A Bibliographical Guide to Danish Literature*, by P. M. Mitchell (Copenhagen, E. Munksgaard, 1951, 62p.). The work by Jensen and Nielsen is classified by subject, and contains entries of items by American writers (e.g., J. C. Bay and Jens Nyholm, among others) on Danish librarianship and libraries. An author index is also included. The bibliography by Mitchell is intended to help librarians and students in their access to Danish literature.

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan continues to add volumes to his many contributions to library literature. *Library Manual*, written with K. M. Sivaraman (Delhi, Indian Library Association; London, G. Blunt, 1951, 215p.) considers various aspects of library service, including laws, or principles of librarianship. *Classification and Communication* (Delhi, University of Delhi, 1951, 291p.) represents his observations on the relations of classification to the vital social purpose of communication. He stresses the building up of what he calls the Semiotic of Classification to make classification resilient and suited to the needs of documentation. In the final chapter he proposes an international research organization in the field of classification to be sponsored by Unesco. *Philosophy of Classification* is volume 2 of Library Research Monographs, published by the University Library, Copenhagen, Scientific and Medical Department (E. Munksgaard, 1951, 132p., Kr.20.00—\$3.25). In this work Dr. Ranganathan considers the purposes of classification, its evolution, its merits as an artificial language, and

the limitations and capacity of library classification.

Volume 4 of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* (Princeton University Press, 1951, 702p., \$10.00) covers the period from October 1, 1780 to February 24, 1781. It includes materials relating to five critical months of Jefferson's governorship, when Jefferson dealt with a dangerous invasion threat of General Leslie and the incursion of Benedict Arnold up the James. During the period Jefferson began to assemble data that resulted eventually in his classic work *Notes on the State of Virginia*.

Position Classification and Salary Administration in Libraries, prepared by the Subcommittee on Job Analysis Manual and Classification and Pay Plan Manual of the A.L.A. Board on Personnel Administration (A.L.A., 1951, 81p., \$1.25) is designed to provide a step-by-step guide to position classification and salary administration. It discusses such matters as terms used in position classification, preliminary planning, conducting the job analysis, factors to be considered in classifying positions, developing the schedules of classes, allocating positions to specific classes, installation and administration of the position-classification plan, and salary scheduling. In addition to a selected bibliography, it also contains twelve appendices dealing with questionnaires, work sheets, job descriptions, and class specifications.

The Use of Books and Libraries, by Harold G. Russell, Raymond H. Shove, and Blanche E. Moen, has been issued in its 7th edition by the University of Minnesota Press (1951, 91p.). The new edition contains about 350 reference books and other bibliographical aids, a somewhat larger number than appeared in the 6th edition.

The American Theological Library Association has issued a "Summary of Proceedings, Fifth Annual Conference, Rochester, N.Y., June 12-13, 1951." Copies may be secured from Mrs. Evah O. Kincheloe, Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University Ave., Chicago 37, Ill. Price, \$1.00.

Documentation Techniques in the USA is a report of a visit of a group of European experts in 1950. (1951, 57p.). The report is published by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, in Paris.

Geoffrey Handley-Taylor is the compiler

of *Literary, Debating & Dialect Societies of Great Britain & Ireland* (Hull, England, The Lotus Press, 1951. 44p., \$1.00).

The Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales and of the Mitchell Library have published an *Index to Periodicals, January 1944—une, 1949*. Orders may be addressed to The Mitchell Librarian, The Mitchell Library, Macquarie St., Sydney, N.S.W. Price, £1 per copy.

Miscellaneous

The Library of Congress inaugurated a new service in August when it began to print and distribute catalog cards for motion pictures and filmstrips. Information about this service may be obtained by writing to the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

The American Library Association celebrated its 75th Anniversary of its founding in Philadelphia, on October 4, which was designated as National Library Day. Dr. Harriet D. MacPherson, of the Drexel Institute of Technology, was chairman of a com-

mittee which developed program meetings at Drexel, the Warwick Hotel, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Among the speakers were Dr. Luther H. Evans, Dr. Ralph Munn, Frederic G. Melcher, Dr. John H. Powell, J. W. Lippincott, F. B. G. Hutchings (of Leeds, England), Godfrey Dewey and Mrs. E. Millicent Sowerby.

The dedication ceremonies of the new Mills Memorial Library at Rollins College were held on December 1. Dr. Luther H. Evans was the principal guest speaker.

Smith, Amherst, and Mount Holyoke Colleges are setting up a new cooperative organization, the New Hampshire Inter-Library Center, which will be incorporated in the State of Massachusetts, and, for the present, housed in South Hadley. The venture is the result of two years of planning by librarians Flora Belle Ludington (Mount Holyoke), Newton McKeon, Jr. (Amherst), and Margaret L. Johnson (Smith) and the presidents of the three institutions.

Dedication of the State University of Iowa Library will be held on January 25 and 26.

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